

With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

Shipping.

FOR NEW YORK.
The American Ship
"FLEETWING,"
Guest, Master, having the
greater portion of her Cargo
engaged, will load here and/or at Whampoa,
and have quick despatch for the above Port.
For Freight, apply to—
OLYPHANT & Co.
Hongkong, May 25, 1877. je25

Notices to Consignees.

FROM LONDON, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE S. S. **NANKIN** having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk by the Underigned, and stored in their Godowns, whence and/or from the Wharf or Boats delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be sent on to Shanghai, unless notice to the contrary is given before 4 p.m. To-day.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the 20th Instant will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be counterigned by **SLEMSSEN & Co., Agents.**

June 14, 1977

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
THE BRITISH BARK OSAKA,
FROM LONDON.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above named Vessel are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

MEYER & Co.,
Agents.

g, June 13, 187

Hongkong, June 13, 1877.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE BRITISH SHIP DAPHNE
FROM LONDON.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above named Vessel are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Underwriters for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

Consignees are informed that, before delivery can be obtained, they will be required to sign the Average Bond and give Approved Guarantee for Contribution in General Average.

M

MEYER & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, June 13, 1877.

BARQUE CHINAMAN, FROM
LONDON.

THIS Vessel having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are requested to send in the Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.
Cargo impeding the discharge of

and expense.

Vessel will be landed and stored at
signees' risk and expense.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
Agents.
Hongkong, May 21, 1877.

**COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.**

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of the following C
are requested to send in their Bill
Landing to the Undersigned for coun
signature, and take immediate deliv
This Cargo has been landed and store
their risk and expense.

Insurance has

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

R. du POUY
Agent.

Ex Hoop's.

R. 20 bags Coffee,.....from Batavia
JCM (du diamond) 18 bags.....
Cinnamon,.....} from Galle.
AR 45 kgs Provisions,.....
" 2 bales Cotton,....." "
" 1 bag Coffee,....." "
D 1 cask Wine,.....from Marsel
Hongkong, June 15, 1877.

**COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.**

Colonnes

B. B. H. O.
[REDACTED]

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per S. *Gargo*, from London, are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk at the Compa's Godown, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless intimation is received from the consignees, before To-DAY, at 5 p.m., requiring it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be counterbalanced the Underwood.

Goods remaining unclaimed after Saturday, the 18th Instant, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

H. DU POUET
Agent,

Hongkong, June 11, 1877.

INSURANCES.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.
 AGENTS at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.
 Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above mentioned Ports.
 NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEES.
JAS. B. COUGHTREY,
Secretary.
 Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
(FIRE AND LIFE.)
 CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against the Risk of FIRE on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on Coals in Marts, on Goods on board Vessels and on Hulls of Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms and Conditions. Proposals for Life Assurances will be received, and transmitted to the Directors for their decision.
 If required, protection will be granted on first class lives up to £1000 on a Single Life.
 For Rates of Premiums, forms of proposals or any other information, apply to
ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.
Agents Hongkong & Canton.
 Hongkong, January 6, 1867.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
 THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.
MELOHERS & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY. (LIMITED.)
NOTICE.
 POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two Thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premium contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.
OLYPHANT & Co.,
General Agents.
 Hongkong, April 17, 1873.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
 THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of \$10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20 per cent.
NORTON & Co.,
Agents.
 Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
 Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.
 ESTABLISHED 1800.
 CAPITAL £2,000,000.
 THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of \$10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20 per cent.
GILMAN & Co.,
Agents.
 Hongkong, July 6, 1876.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.
 INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER of His Majesty King George The First, A. D. 1720.
 THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—
 Marine Department.
 Policies issued at current rates payable either here, in London or at the principal Ports of India, China and Australia.
 Fire Department.
 Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates. A discount of 20% allowed.
 Life Department.
 Policies issued for sums not exceeding \$5,000 at reduced rates.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,
 Hongkong, July 25, 1872.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
 THE Undersigned Agents are in receipt of instructions from the Board of Directors authorizing them to issue Policies to the extent of \$10,000 on any one first class risk, or to the extent of \$15,000 on adjoining risks at current rates.
 A Discount of 20% allowed.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,
 Hongkong, January 8, 1875.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.
 THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Pootung, Shanghai and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,
 Hongkong, October 14, 1869.

INSURANCES.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
 CAPITAL TAELS 400,000, EQUAL TO \$555,555 1/2.
Directors.
 LEE SING, of the Lai Hing Firm.
 CHAN SHUNG LAY, of the Lai Yuen Firm.
 WONG YIK PUN, of the Chen Cheong Wing Hong.
 LOO YEE, of the Yee On Firm.
 FONG SOBY FUNG, of the Tung Sang Wo Hong.
 WONG PAK CHEONG, of the San Tye Lee Hong.
 PUN FONG, of the Wy Sing Firm.
Manager—HO AMEL.

MARINE RISKS on Goods, etc., taken at CURRENT RATES to AUSTRALIA, CALIFORNIA, MANILA, SINGAPORE, SAIGON, PENANG, and to all the TREATY PORTS of China and Japan.

HEAD OFFICE, 48, Bonham Strand.
 Hongkong, June 1, 1877.

Mails.
U. S. MAIL LINE.
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
 THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamer **ALASKA**, will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on MONDAY, the 18th June, 1877, at 3 p.m., taking Passengers, and Freight, for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Passenger Tickets and Bills of Lading are issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, and to New York and Europe via OVERLAND RAILWAYS. A Steamer of the Mitsui Bussan K. S. Company will leave Shanghai, via the Island Sea Ports, about same date, and make close connection at Yokohama.

At New York, Passengers have selection of various lines of Steamers to England, France and Germany.
 Freight will be received on board until 4 p.m., 17th June. Parcel Packages will be received at the office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland Cargo should be sent to the Company's Office in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.
 For security's sake, Shippers of Overland Cargo are requested to endorse on the Envelope the Marks and Nos. of Packages Shipped, to correspond with those in their Bills of Lading.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 3, Praya Central.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.
 Hongkong, June 11, 1877. j618

Occidental & Oriental Steam-Ship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE, IN CONNECTION WITH THE CENTRAL and UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING RAILROAD COMPANIES AND ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. "BELLIC" will be despatched for San Francisco via Yokohama, on TUESDAY, the 19th June, at 3 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers to Japan, the United States and Europe. Connection is made at Yokohama, with Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on Board until 4 p.m. of the 18th Proximo. PARCEL PACKAGES will be received at the Office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Return Passage Tickets available for 6 months are issued at a reduction of 20 per cent on regular rates.
 For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 37, Queen's Road Central.
G. B. EMORY, Agent.
 Hongkong, May 31, 1877. j618

COMPAGNIE DES MESSEAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.
 STEAM FOR SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, NAPLES, AND MARSEILLES.

ALSO, PONDICHERRY, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

ON SATURDAY, the 23rd June, 1877, at Noon, the Company's S. S. **AMAZON**, Commandant MONTMARTRE, with MALES, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping orders will be granted till noon, Cargo will be received on board until 4 p.m. Specie and Parcels until 5 p.m. on the 22nd June, 1877. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.)

Contents and value of Packages are required.
 For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.
H. DU POUEY, Agent.
 Hongkong, June 9, 1877. j623

INTIMATIONS.

W. BALL, CHINA DISPENSARY.
 IMPORTER OF DRUGS, CHEMICALS, DRUGGISTS' Sundries, TOILET REQUISITES, PATENT MEDICINES AND PERFUMES.
 Prescriptions Dispensed with Carefulness, and Prompt Attention.

PRAYA WEST, HONGKONG.
 Near the Canton Steamer's Wharf.
 Hongkong, July 13, 1876.

THE CHINESE MAIL.
 TERMS OF ADVERTISING IN THE Chinese Mail.

TWO cents a character for the first 100 characters, and one cent a character beyond the first 100, for first insertion, and half price for repetitions during the first week. Subsequent weeks' insertions will be charged only one half the amount of the first week's charge. Advertisements for half a year and longer will be allowed a deduction of 25 per cent on the total amount, and contracts for more favourable terms can be made.

Efforts have been made to establish Agents for circulating the Chinese Mail in all the ports and in the interior of China, all the ports in Japan, in Saigon, Singapore, Penang, Calcutta, Batavia, Manila, the Philippines, Australia, San Francisco, Peru and other places which Chinese frequent. When the list of Agencies is completed, it will be published. Agents have been already established in most of the above places, and in important ports more than one agent has been appointed at each.

CHUN AYIN, Manager.
 Hongkong, February 23, 1874.

NOW READY.

FIENG-SHUI, or, THE RUDIMENTS OF NATURAL SCIENCE IN CHINA. By Dr. E. J. RIEHL. One Volume. 8vo. Price, \$1.50.

BUDDHISM, its HISTORY, THEORY AND POPULAR BELIEFS. In three Lectures. By Dr. E. J. RIEHL. Second Edition. One Volume. 8vo. Price, \$1.50.

Orders will be received by Messrs Lane, Crawford & Co.

KWONG HING CHEUNG & Co.,
 COAL MERCHANTS.
 Have always on hand for Sale every description of COAL at Moderate Prices.

Mr. ARYON has been appointed Manager, and all Orders addressed to him at 57, Praya, or to Mr. FAY JACK, at 30, Hing Lung Street, will receive immediate attention.
 Hongkong, March 19, 1877. m619

NOTICE.

THE CHINESE MAIL.

FROM and after the Chinese New Year's day (February 17, 1874) the Chinese Mail will be issued DAILY instead of TWICE weekly as heretofore. No change, however, will be made in the price of subscription, which will remain at \$4 per annum.

The charges for advertisements are now assimilated to those of the Chinese Mail. The unusual success which has attended the Chinese Mail makes it an admirable medium for advertisements.
 The Conductors guarantee an eventful circulation of one thousand copies. It is already the most influential native journal published, and enjoys considerable prestige at the Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Penang, Calcutta, San Francisco and Australia.

For terms, &c., address
MR. CHUN AYIN, Manager.

China Mail Office,
 17th February, 1874.

A NEW STOCK OF NEXT JOBBING TYPES HAVING BEEN RECEIVED FROM ENGLAND.

THIS OFFICE IS PREPARED TO EXECUTE BOOK & JOB PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT REASONABLE RATES. FANCY BALL PROGRAMMES ASSORTED SIZES, IN GOLD AND COLOURS.

BALL PENCILS, assorted colours.

MENU CARDS,

In Gold & Coloured Borders & Patterns

BOOKS BOUND IN APPROVED PATTERNS.

For Sale.

AGREEMENTS FOR FOREIGN-GOING SHIPS.

LADY'S AND GENTLEMAN'S WASHING BOOKS.

CONTRACT PASSAGE TICKETS.

EXPORT CARGO REPORTS.

POWERS OF ATTORNEY.

CHARTER PARTIES.

SHIPPING ORDERS.

BILLS OF LADING.

PASSENGER LISTS.

BILLS OF SALE.

LOG BOOKS.

WILLS.

&c., &c., &c.

China Mail Office, 2, Wyndham Street, (Back of Club).

INTIMATIONS.

NOTICE.
LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE Co.
 THE BUSINESS of this Company has This Day been Transferred to THE MARINE INSURANCE Co., of 20, Old Broad Street, LONDON.
 By Order of the Proprietors,
WILLIAM HUNT, Secretary.
 137, Leadenhall Street, LONDON, 1st January, 1877.

THE MARINE INSURANCE Co. 20, Old Broad Street, LONDON. 1st January, 1877.
 ESTABLISHED 1836.
 CAPITAL £1,000,000 STERLING. RESERVE FUND £340,000

WITH Reference to the foregoing Advertisement THE MARINE INSURANCE Co. has This Day taken over the Business of the LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT Co., and has Appointed Mr. A. McIVER as its AGENT in HONGKONG.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
ROBERT J. LODGE, Manager.

THE Undersigned is prepared to Accept Risks and issue Policies on behalf of the MARINE INSURANCE Co. by any First Class Steamer.
A. McIVER,
Agent of the Marine Insurance Co. of London.
 Hongkong, February 16, 1877. au17

THE HONGKONG CHINESE MAIL.

THE Circulation of THIS PAPER has been very much extended. The following are some of its Agents:—
 Canton.—Man Chuen Shop.

Canton.—Sing Chuen Native Post Office, Luen Hing Street; Chui Heng Low Hotel, Luen Hing Street; Kwong Tin Fat Shop, Yan Tai Street; Mr. Sit Chuen Fan, Tung Wen Kwan; Yuen Fong Shop, in front of the Provincial Treasurer's Yamen; How Yuen Shop, Small Market Street, New City; Yee Cheung Photograph Shop, Honam; Kwai Heung Shop, Sin Cheong, Honam.

Swatow.—Sui Cheong Hong; Woh Shun Loong Hong.

Amoy.—Chun Cheong Hong, Mook Kak Street.

Foochow.—Mr. Yü Ching Cheong, Foo chow Arsenal; Mr. Lam Kwok Ching, Maritime Customs.

Shanghai.—Mr. Ng Ching Shen, Maritime Customs; Mr. Ho Yue Chuen, Maritime Customs; Mr. Chun Sing Hol, Messrs Jardine, Matheson & Co.; Mr. Kwong Chuen Fook, Educational Mission School; and Mow Sing Sang Kwo shop.

Ningpo.—Mr. Sung Min Oen, Maritime Customs.

Hankow.—Yee Hing Hong.

Chefoo.—Yee Shun Hong.

Japan.—Mr. Leung Chun Tong, Manildal Office, Yokohama.

Saigon.—Wohang Hong.

Singapore.—Ting Kee Hong; Kwong Fook Sang Hong.

Penang.—Yow Wing Fong; Argus Office.

Calcutta.—Mow Sing Company.

San Francisco.—Kwong Fook Tai Hong.

The above are some of the Agencies; others will be published, when they are arranged for. Negotiations are in progress with the express companies who carry the official despatches and Peking Gazette, to circulate the Chinese Mail in the interior of China.

Hongkong, March 10, 1874.

AFONG, PHOTOGRAPHER,
 by appointment, to
H. E. SIR ARTHUR KENNEDY,
 GOVERNOR OF HONGKONG;
 and to
H. I. H. THE GRAND DUKE ALEXIS OF RUSSIA.

Wyndham Street, formerly ATHLETIC CLUB, HAS on hand the Largest and Best collection of Views of China, Photographs, Albums, Frames, Cases, &c., of assorted sizes. Ex. S. S. Radnorshire a supply of very handsome Enamel Albums of Russia and Volok Cover, assorted sizes. Illustrated Albums for Portraits. Tobacco Pouches, in Shape of Skulls, Rats, &c., and a nice choice of Gilt Mountings for Frames, &c.

Hongkong, March 28, 1877.

NEWS FOR HOME.
The Overland China Mail.
 (The oldest Overland Paper in China.)
 PUBLISHED AT THE "CHINA MAIL" OFFICE IN TIME FOR THE ENGLISH MAIL.

Containing from 72 to 84 columns of closely printed matter.

THIS Mail Summary is compiled from the Daily China Mail, is published twice a month on the morning of the English Mail's departure, and is a record of each fortnight's current history of events in China and Japan, contributed in original reports and collated from the journals published at the various ports in those countries.

It contains Shipping news from Shanghai, Hongkong, Canton, &c., and a complete Commercial Summary.

Subscription, 50 cents per Copy (postage paid 5 cents) \$12 per annum (postage paid \$13.60).

Orders should be sent to **GEORGE MURRAY BAIN, China Mail Office, 2, Wyndham Street, (Back of Club).**

INTIMATIONS.

THE CHINA REVIEW.
 THE widely-expressed regret at the discontinuance of *Notes & Queries on China and Japan*, has induced the publisher of this journal to issue a publication similar in object and style, but slightly modified in certain details.

THE CHINA REVIEW, or *Notes and Queries on the Far East*, is issued at intervals of two months, each number containing about 60 octavo pages, occasionally illustrated with lithographs, photographs, woodcuts, &c., should the papers published demand, and the circulation justify, such extra matter.

The subscription is fixed at \$6.50 postage paid per annum, payable by non-residents in Hongkong half-yearly in advance.

The publication includes papers original and selected upon the Arts and Sciences, Ethnology, Folklore, Geography, History, Literature, Mythology, Religion, &c., of China, Japan, Mongolia, Tibet, the Eastern Archipelago and the "Far East" generally. A more detailed list of subjects upon which contributions are especially invited is incorporated with each number. Original contributions in Chinese, Latin, French, German, Spanish, Italian or Portuguese, are admissible. Endeavours are made to present a résumé in each number of the contents of the most recent works bearing on Chinese matters. Great attention is also paid to the Review department.

Notes and Replies are classified together as "Notes" (head references being given, when furnished, to previous Notes or Queries), as are also those queries which, though asking for information, furnish new or unpublished details concerning the matter in hand. It is desirable to make the Queries proper as brief and as much to the point as possible.

The *China Review* for July and August, 1876, is at hand. It says that forty-two essays were sent in to compete for the best paper on the advantages of Christianity for the development of a State. All our learned societies should subscribe to this scholarly and enterprising Review. It is a sixty page, bi-monthly, repository of what scholars are ascertaining about China. The lecture on Chinese Poetry in this volume is alone worth the price of the Review. Address *China Review*, Hongkong.—Northern Christian Advocate (U.S.).

Trainer's *Oriental Record* contains the following notice of the *China Review*:—"This is the title of a publication, the first number of which has lately reached us from Hongkong, where it has been set on foot as in some respects a continuation of *Notes and Queries on China and Japan*, the extinction of which useful serial a year or two ago has been much regretted in Europe as well as in China. The present publication, judging by the number now before us, is intended to occupy a position, as regards China and the neighbouring countries, somewhat similar to that which has been filled in India by the *Calcutta Review*. The great degree of attention that has been bestowed of late years upon the investigation of Chinese literature, antiquities, and social developments, to say nothing of linguistic studies, has led to the accumulation of important stores of information, rendering some such channel of publicity as is now provided extremely desirable; and contributions of much interest may fairly be looked for from the members of the foreign consular services, the Chinese Customs' corps, and the missionary body, among whom a high degree of Chinese scholarship is now assiduously cultivated, and who are severally represented in the first number of the Review by papers highly creditable to their respective authors. In a paper on Dr. Legge's *She King*, by the Rev. E. J. Eitel, to which the place of honour is deservedly given, an excellent summary is presented of the chronological problems and arguments involved in connection with this important work. Some translations from Chinese novels and plays are marked by both accuracy and freshness of style; and an account of the career of the Chinese poet-statesman of the eleventh century, Su Tung-p'o, by Mr. E. C. Bowra, is not only historically valuable, but is also distinguished by its literary grace. Beside notices of new books relating to China and the East, which will be a useful feature of the Review, it carried out with punctuality and detail, we are glad to notice that "Notes" and "Queries" are destined to find a place in its pages also. It is to be hoped that this opening for contributions on Chinese subjects may evoke a similar degree of literary zeal to that which was displayed during the lifetime of its predecessor in the field, and that the *China Review* may receive the support necessary to insure its continuance. The publication is intended to appear every two months, and will form a substantial octavo magazine.

THE CHINESE MAIL.

This paper is now issued every day. The subscription is fixed at Four Dollars per annum delivered in Hongkong, or Seven Dollars Fifty Cents including postage to Coast ports.

It is the first Chinese Newspaper ever issued under purely native direction. The editorial department is conducted by Mr. Chun Ayin, whose experience and competence have already been most fully demonstrated. The chief support of the paper is of course derived from the native community, amongst whom also are to be found the guarantors and securities necessary to place it on a business and legal footing.

The projectors, basing their estimates upon the most reliable information from the various Ports in China and Japan, from Australia, California, Singapore, Penang, Saigon, and other places frequented by the Chinese, consider themselves justified in guaranteeing an ultimate circulation of between 3,000 and 4,000 copies. The advantages offered to advertisers are therefore unusually great, and the foreign community generally will find it to their interest to avail themselves of them.

The field open to a paper of this description—conducted by native efforts, but progressive and anti-obstructive in tone—in almost limitless. It on the one hand commands Chinese belief and interest while on the other deserves every aid that can be given to it by foreigners. Like English journals it contains Editorials, News and Advertisements.

Subscription orders for either of the above may be sent to

GEORGE MURRAY BAIN, China Mail Office.

INTIMATIONS.

AN YON, SHIPS' COMPRADORE AND STEVEDORE.
 No. 57, Praya West.
 SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH ALL KINDS OF COAL, WATER, BALLAST, FRESH PROVISIONS & OILMAN'S STORES.
 Of the best quality and at the shortest notice.
 Hongkong, May 1, 1876.

PRICE \$6.
THE TREATY PORTS OF China and Japan.

A COMPLETE GUIDE TO THE OPEN PORTS OF THOSE COUNTRIES, TOGETHER WITH PEKING, YEDU, HONGKONG AND MACAO. FORMING A GUIDE BOOK & VADE MECUM FOR TRAVELLERS, MERCHANTS, AND RESIDENTS IN GENERAL.

8vo. pp. 618. With 29 MAPS and PLANS.

by **WM. F. MAYERS, N. B. DENNIS, and CHAR. KING.**

COMPILED AND EDITED BY N. B. DENNIS, P.R.S.

LONDON: N. TRUBNER & Co. HONGKONG: China Mail Office.

Price, \$6, leather half bound.

The scope of this work includes detailed descriptions of important Sites and Monuments, notes on the CLIMATE and general TOPOGRAPHY, FAUNA, FLORA, GEOLOGY and METEOROLOGY of each Port and its neighbourhood, with HISTORICAL NOTICES and minute details respecting the rise and progress and social characteristics of the several foreign settlements. To these particulars are added summaries and statistics of the TRADE of each open Port, compiled from official returns, together with statements respecting COINAGE, CURRENCY, and EXCHANGES, LINES OF STEAM COMMUNICATION, DISTANCES, and rates of PASSAGE MONEY. Hints, and recommendations to travellers, giving full particulars of OFFICE and mode of proceeding to the less frequented settlements are also included, combined with notes on DOMESTIC MARKETS and Mode of living.

In addition to furnishing similar particulars, the Section devoted to Hongkong contains an historical sketch forming a chronological index of the chief events which occupied public attention between 1841 and 1865, including POLITICAL EVENTS, CHANGES in the GOVERNMENT SERVICE, the passing of important ORDINANCES, the ARRIVAL and DEPARTURE of EMINENT RESIDENTS, a record of the most notable PIRACIES, ROBBERIES, MURDERS, FRAUDS, FIRE and CRIMINAL TRAILS, ADDRESSES and PRESENTATIONS, &c., &c.

The appendix contains full tables of the various steam companies' lines. It also includes a CATALOGUE of over 440 works published in the English language upon China and Japan, while a copious INDEX at the end of the work affords a ready means of reference to the reader.

HONG LISTS.

Circular, large sheet.
THE AMENDED HONG LIST in English and Chinese, containing the Names of all the most important Companies, Institutions and Mercantile Houses in the Colony.

Price, 25 cents each; or \$2.50 per dozen.

At the "China Mail" Office.

Chair and Boat Hire.

LEGISLATED TARIFF OF FARES FOR CHAIRS, CHAIR BEARERS, AND BOATS, IN THE COLONY OF HONGKONG.

Chairs and Ordinary Pullaway Boats.
 Half hour, ... 10 cts. | Hour, ... 20 cts.
 Three hours, ... 50 cts. | Six hours, ... 70 cts.
 Day (from 6 to 6), ... One Dollar.

Licensed Bearers (each).

Hour, ... 10 cts.
 Half day, ... 35 cts.
 Day, ... 50 cts.

BOAT AND COOLIE HIRE.

BOATS.

1st Class Cargo Boat of 8 or 900	planks, per Day, ...	\$8.00
1st Class Cargo Boat of 8 or 900	planks, per Load, ...	2.00
2nd Class Cargo Boat of 800</		

Intimations.

OAKEY'S
WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH
PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR THE PATENT KNIFE-
CLEANING MACHINES, INDIA RUBBER AND BUFF
LEATHER KNIFE BOARDS. KNIVES CONSTANTLY
CLEANED WITH IT HAVE A BRILLIANT POLISH EQUAL
TO NEW CUTLERY. PACKETS 50. EACH; AND TINS,
60. 1/2. 2/6 AND 4/6. EACH.

OAKEY'S
INDIA RUBBER KNIFE BOARDS
PREVENT FRICTION IN CLEANING AND INJURY TO
THE KNIFE. OAKLEY'S WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH
SHOULD BE USED WITH HIS BOARDS.

OAKEY'S
SILVERSMITHS SOAP
(NON-MERCURIAL).
FOR CLEANING AND POLISHING SILVER, ELECTRO-
PLATE, PLATE GLASS, &c. TABLETS 60. EACH.

OAKEY'S
WELLINGTON BLACK LEAD
IN SOLID BLOCKS—10, 25, & 40. EACH; & 15. BOXES.

JOHN OAKLEY & SONS
MANUFACTURERS OF
EMERY, BLACK LEAD, CABINET
CLASSIFIER
WELLINGTON BRIDGE ROAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.
3m77 1w 52t 2m77

The Greatest Wonder of Modern Times!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

Persons suffering from weak or debilitated constitutions will discover that by the use of this wonderful medicine there is "Health for all." The blood is the fountain of life, and its purity can be maintained by the use of these Pills.
Sir Samuel Baker, in his work entitled "The Nile Tributaries in Abyssinia," says, "I ordered the druggist Mahomet to furnish me the best medicine at the service of the sick, with advice gratis. In a short time I had many applicants, to whom I served out a quantity of Holloway's Pills. These are most useful to an explorer, as possessing unmistakable purgative properties, they create an undeniable effect upon the patient, which satisfies him of their value."

SIMPLE, SAFE AND CERTAIN
HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Is a certain remedy for bad legs, bad breasts, and ulcerations of all kinds. It acts miraculously in healing ulcerations, curing skin diseases, and in arresting and subduing all inflammations.
Mr. J. T. Cooper, in his account of his extraordinary travels in China, published in 1871, says: "I had with me a quantity of Holloway's Ointment. I gave some to the people, and nothing could exceed their gratitude; and, in consequence, milk, fowls, butter, and horse-feed poured in upon us, until at last a tea-spoonful of Ointment was worth a fowl and any quantity of peas, and the demand became so great that I was obliged to look up the small remaining stock."
Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the World.
no878 1w 52t

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(Via Suez Canal)

AT CHEAPEST RATES.

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WAREHOUSEMEN,
India, Colonial and Foreign Outfitters,
50 to 53, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD,
CORNER OF CHEAPSIDE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1843.
Invite attention to their Illustrated 160
page Catalogue and Outfitting List 60 pages,
sent post free, containing full particulars
as to Woollen, Silk and Cotton Goods of
every description.

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Gloves, Ribbons, Haberdashery,
Jewellery, &c.
Contractors for Military and Police Clothing
and Accoutrements.
Household Furniture,
Musical Instruments,
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Fire-arms,
Agricultural Implements,
Cutlery,
Carriages,
Saddlery and Harness,
Boots and Shoes,
Preserved Provisions,
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Stationery,
Perfumery,
Books,
Toys, &c., &c.

Shipped at Lowest Export Prices.
Sole Agents for the "Wander" and the
"Graham" Sewing Machines for the City
of London.

Foreign Produce disposed of for a Com-
mission of 2 1/2 per cent.
Price Lists can be had of Messrs Wheat-
ley & Co., Bombay, and at the Office of the
Englishman Newspaper, Calcutta.

Terms—Not less than 25 per cent. to
accompany orders and balances drawn for
at 60 days' sight.

Parcels not exceeding fifty pounds in
weight and 2 feet by 1 foot in size, and £20
in value, are conveyed from London to any
Port Town in India and Ceylon at a uniform
charge of 1s. per lb.

Special advantages to Hotel Keepers and
Regimental Messes.

D. NICHOLSON & Co.,

50 to 53, St. Paul's Churchyard, and 68,
Paternoster Row, London.
19m77 1w 52t 19m77

Intimations.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S
CELEBRATED OILMAN'S
STORES.

Nine Prize Medals, Paris, Vienna, and
Philadelphia.

PICKLES AND SAUCES,
Jams and Jellies,
ORANGE MARMALADE,
Tart Fruits, Dessert Fruits,
PURE SALAD OIL,
Mustard, Vinegar,
POTTED MEATS AND FISH,
Fresh Salmon and Herrings,
HERRINGS A LA SARDINE,
Yarmouth Blotters,
BLACKWALL WHITEBAIT,
Prepared Soups, in Tins,
PRESERVED VEGETABLES,
Hams and Bacon, in Tins,
PRESERVED CHEESE,
Oxford and Cambridge Sausages,
BOLOGNA SAUSAGES,
Yorkshire Game and Pork Pies,
TONGUES, GAME, POULTRY,
Plum Fuddings,
LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Fresh supplies of the above, and numerous
other table delicacies, may be had
from most Storekeepers.

CAUTION.

To prevent the fraud of refilling the bottles
or jars, they should invariably be
destroyed when empty.

Goods should always be examined upon
delivery, to detect any attempt at
substitution of articles of
inferior brands.

All genuine goods bear the names of Crosse &
Blackwell on the Labels, Corks and
Capsules of the Bottles,
Jars and Tins.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,
PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
80 SO SQUARE, LONDON.
16jun77 1w 52t 15jun78

Dysentery, Cholera, Fever,
Ague, Coughs, Colds, &c.Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S
CHLORODYNE
(Ex Army Med. Staff)
IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY
GENUINE.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P.
Wood stated that Dr. Collis Browne was
undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlorodyne,
that the story of the Defendant, Freeman,
being the Inventor was deliberately untrue;
where he regretted had been sworn to
by eminent Medical Physicians of London
stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the
discoverer of Chlorodyne; that they pre-
scribe it largely, and mean no other than
Dr. Browne's—see Times, July 12, 1864.

The public, therefore, are cautioned
against using any other than

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE,
Remedial uses and action.

This invaluable remedy produces quiet,
refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the
system, restores the deranged functions,
and stimulates healthy action of the secre-
tions of the body, without creating any of
those unpleasant results attending the use
of opium. Old and young may take it all
hours and times when required. Thou-
sands of persons testify to its marvellous
good effects and wonderful cures, while
medical men extol its virtues most exten-
sively, using it in great quantities in the
following diseases—

Diseases in which it is found eminently
useful—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea,
Colic, Coughs, Asthma, Rheumatism,
Neuralgia, Whooping Cough, Cramp, Hys-
teria, &c.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell commu-
nicated to the College of Physicians and J. T.
Davensport that he had received informa-
tion to the effect that the only remedy of
any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne.—
See Lancet, Dec. 31, 1864.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspec-
tor of Hospitals, Bombay:—"Chlorodyne
is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia,
Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly
owe my restoration to health, after eighteen
months' severe suffering, and when other
remedies had failed."

Sole Manufacturer—
J. T. DAVENPORT,
28, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1/2d., 2s. 6d. & 4s. 6d.

The Public are further cautioned, a
forgery of the Government stamp having
come to the knowledge of the Board of
Landed Revenue.
21ap77 1w 52t 20oc77

And the best Mild Aperient for Delicate
Constitutions, LADIES, CHILDREN
and INFANTS, and for regular
use in Warm Climates.

Dinneford & Co.,
CHEMISTS, LONDON.

And of Druggists and Storekeepers
throughout the World.

N.B.—Ask for DINNEFORD'S
MAGNESIA.

Agents—A. B. WATSON & Co., Hongkong,
24m77 1w 52t 23m78

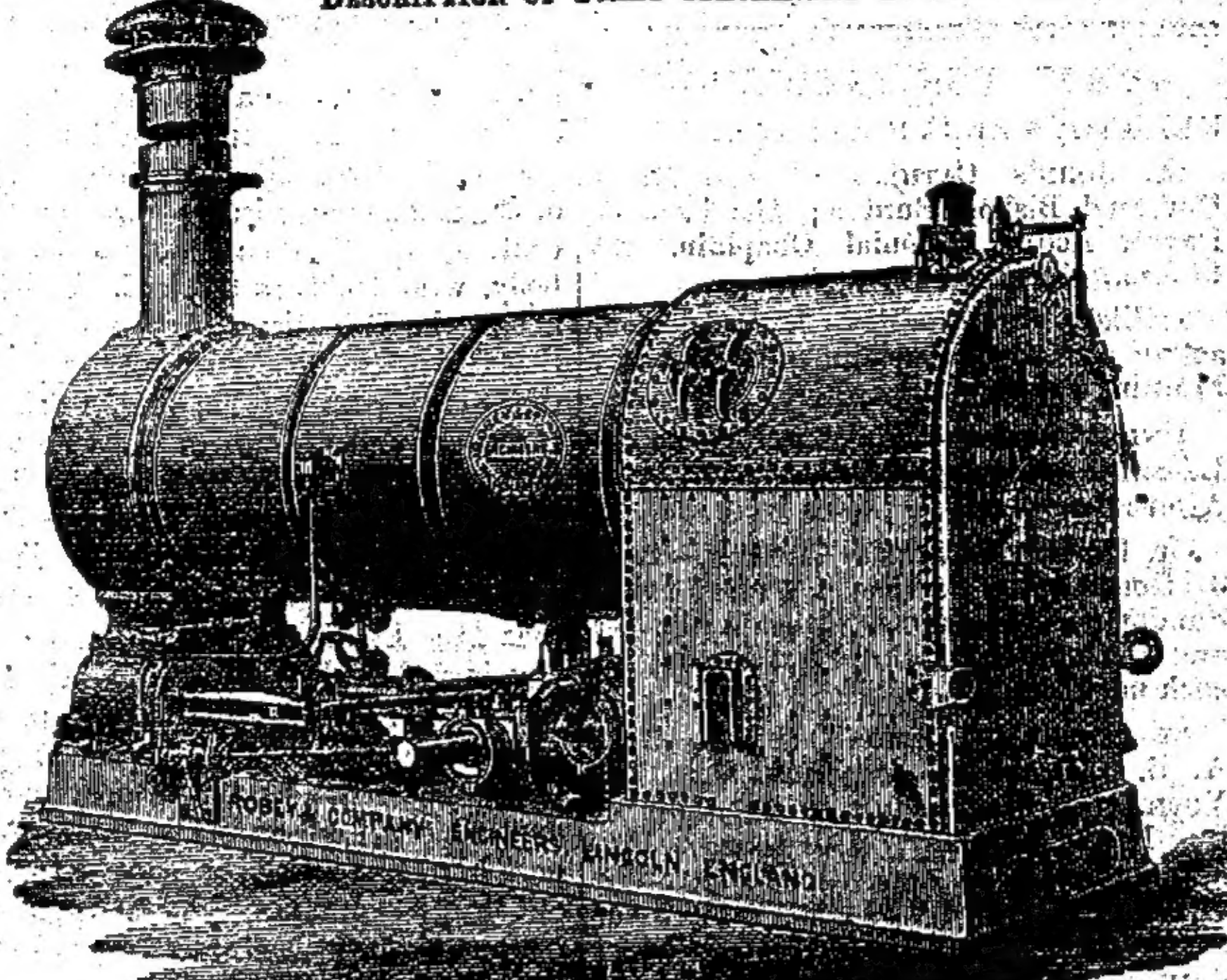
Intimations.

In consequence of spurious imitations of
LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,
which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins
have adopted A NEW LABEL, bearing their Signature,
thus,

Lea & Perrins

which is placed on every bottle of **WORCESTERSHIRE
SAUCE,** and without which none is genuine.
Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and its Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper.
Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London,
&c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

11no76 1w 52t 11no77

ROBEY & CO.'S
NEW DESIGN OF HORIZONTAL FIXED ENGINE & LOCOMOTIVE BOILER,
COMBINED, FOR DRIVING SAW MILLS, FLOUR MILLS, FACTORIES, AND ALL
DESCRIPTION OF FIXED MACHINERY AT HOME AND ABROAD.

Some of the advantages of this New Patent Engine, are as follows:—

SMALL FIRST COST.
SAVING OF TIME AND EXPENSE IN ERECTING.
EASE, SAFETY AND ECONOMY IN WORKING.
GREAT SAVING IN FUEL.

Boiler can be arranged to burn Sawdust and Refuse Wood.
Engines up to 200 Effective Horse-power always in Progress.

ROBEY & CO., Sole Manufacturers,
LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

RIMMEL'S CHOICE PERFUMERY.

RIMMEL'S TOILET VINAGAR, a
pleasant tonic and refreshing adjunct
to the Toilet and Bath, a reviving scent
and a powerful disinfectant. For warm
climates it is invaluable.
RIMMEL'S CELEBRATED LAVEN-
DER WATER.
RIMMEL'S TREBLE DISTILLED
EAU DE COLOGNE.
RIMMEL'S MUCH IMPROVED FLO-
RIDA WATER.
RIMMEL'S JOCKEY CLUB, and other
fragrant perfumes.
RIMMEL'S LIME JUICE and GLY-
CERINE gives the hair a beautiful gloss
without greasing it, nourishes the roots,
and imparts an agreeable coolness to the
head.
RIMMEL'S PURE WHITE Glycer-
INE SOAP. BROWN WINDSOR,
ROSE, ALMOND, LEMON, COAL-
TAR, and other SOAPS in bars or cakes.
RIMMEL'S VELVETINE, VIOLET,
ROSE, ROSE-LEAF and other TOILET
POWDER, in boxes and packets.
RIMMEL'S AQUADENTINE cleans,
whitens, and preserves the Teeth, refreshes
the mouth, and sweetens the Breath.
RIMMEL'S POUCHOUME, for im-
parting to the Hair or Beard a perfectly
natural and permanent shade.

N.B.—All Rimmel's Pre-
parations will bear herewith
the annexed Trade Mark.
E. RIMMEL, Perfumer by appointment to
H.R.H. the Princess of Wales, 96,
Strand, London.
3fe77 1w 52t 2fe78

J. & E. ATKINSON'S
Perfumery,

celebrated for nearly a century past, is of
the very best English manufacture. For
its purity and great excellence it has
obtained the following
EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDALS,
London, 1862. Paris, 1867. Cordoba, 1872.
Lima, 1872. Vienna, 1873.
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ATKINSON'S CHOICE PERFUMES
FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF.
White Rose, Frangipane, Ylang-ylang,
Staphanotis, Opopanax, Jockey Club,
Eau de Cologne, Treadwell, Magnolia,
Jasmin, Wood Violet,
and all other odours, of the finest quality only.

ATKINSON'S
CELEBRATED EAU DE COLOGNE
is strongly recommended, being more last-
ing and fragrant than the German kinds.
ATKINSON'S
OLD BRWN WINDSOR SOAP,
celebrated for so many years, continues to
be made as heretofore. It is strongly
perfumed, and will be found very
durable in use.

ATKINSON'S ESSENCE OF GINGER, COLD CREAM,
SACRED POWDER, TRANSPARENT
Glycerine SOAP, ROSE TOILET POWDER,
TOILET VINAGAR, VELVETINE, WHITE
ROSE TOILET PASTE,
and other Specialties and general articles
of Perfumery may be obtained of all
dealers throughout the World,
and of the Manufacturers
J. & E. ATKINSON,
24, Old Bond Street, London, W.

Price List Free on Application.

CAUTION.—Messrs J. & E. ATKINSON
manufacture their articles of one and the
best quality only. Purchasers are cautioned
to avoid counterfeits by observing that each
article is labelled with the firm's name and
address in full.
ESTABLISHED 1799.
22m78 1w 52t No. 1

Intimations.

PERFUMERY.
J. & E. Atkinson's
ESS; WHITE ROSE—WOOD VIOLET
—and STEPHANOTIS; EAU DE
COLOGNE—LAVENDER
WATER.

PRIZE MEDALS—LONDON, PARIS, VIENNA,
CORDOVA, LIMA, PHILADELPHIA.
Sold by all first-class dealers throughout
the World.

J. & E. ATKINSON,
24, Old Bond-street, London.
The genuine guaranteed by TRADE MARK
—A White Rose on a Golden Lyre,
printed in seven colours.
5may77 1

BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS,
BEETLES,

and all other insects are destroyed by
**KEATING'S INSECT DESTROYING
POWDER**

which is quite harmless to Domestic
Animals.
Sold in tins 1s. and 2s. 6d. each, by THOMAS
KEATING, St. Paul's Churchyard, London,
and all Chemists. The 1s. tin is so made
that the Powder is easily distributed from
them, and will be found a great improve-
ment on the old paper packets. In exter-
minating Beetles the success of this powder
is extraordinary, and no one need be
troubled by those pests. It is perfectly
clean in application.
Sold in Tins and Bottles, by all Druggists.

KEATING'S

Bon Bops or Worm Tablets,
A purely VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in
appearance and taste, furnishing a most
agreeable method of administering the only
certain remedy for Intestinal or Thread-
Worms. It is a perfectly safe and mild
preparation, and is especially adapted for
children.

TESTIMONIAL.
Mr. KEATING, Medical Hall,
Gildersome, Nov. 28th, 1876.
Dear Sir—I think it nothing but my
duty to inform you of the immense sale I
have for your Worm Tablets, which I may
justly say is enormous, and in every case
gives the greatest satisfaction. I have now
in stock two bottles containing the Bonad
Worm brought me during the last few days
by customers, one Worm 40 yards long. I
dare not be without the remedy.—Yours
respectfully,
M. A. WALKER.

Sold in Bottles, by all Chemists and
Druggists.
Proprietor—THOMAS KEATING,
London.

REWARD AND CAUTION.—Whereas I am
informed fraudulent imitations of this un-
surpassed remedy have been sold, I hereby
request anyone knowing of the vendor of
the same to communicate with me, and on
conviction of the offender a liberal reward
will be paid.
7ep77 1w 52t 30sep77

CAUTION.

J. & F. MARTELL'S
BRANDY.

It having come to our knowledge that
spurious imitations are imported, Con-
sumers should be careful to see that they
obtain the genuine article with our Brand,
which is to be had of all respectable Dealers.
Agents: MATTHEW CLARK & Sons, 72,
Great Tower Street, London.

31m77 1w 52t 30mr78

FAIRBANKS'
STANDARD SCALES

MADE WITH THE
Latest and Most Valuable
Improvements.



Adapted to the Standard of all Nations,
Packed ready for Shipping.

RECEIVED HIGHEST MEDALS AT
World's Fair, London, 1851.
World's Fair, New York, 1853.
World's Fair, Paris, 1857.
World's Fair, Vienna, 1873.
World's Fair, Santiago (Chili), 1876.
World's Fair, Philadelphia, 1876.

FAIRBANKS & Co.,
NEW YORK.
FAIRBANKS & Co.,
LONDON, ENG.
FAIRBANKS, BROWN & Co.,
BOSTON, MASS.
31m77 1w 52t 23sep77

ASTHMA & CHRONIC BRONCHITIS.

The most effectual remedy will be
found to be

Datura Tatula,

Prepared in all forms, for smoking and
Inhalation, by
SAVORY & MOORE,
148, New Bond Street, London,
and sold by them, and all Chemists and
Storekeepers throughout the World.
17jun78 2

Mr. Andrew Wind,

NEW AGENT, &c.
4189, NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK
is authorized to receive Subscriptions, Ad-
vertisements, &c., for the China Mail,
Overland China Mail, and China Express.

Intimations.

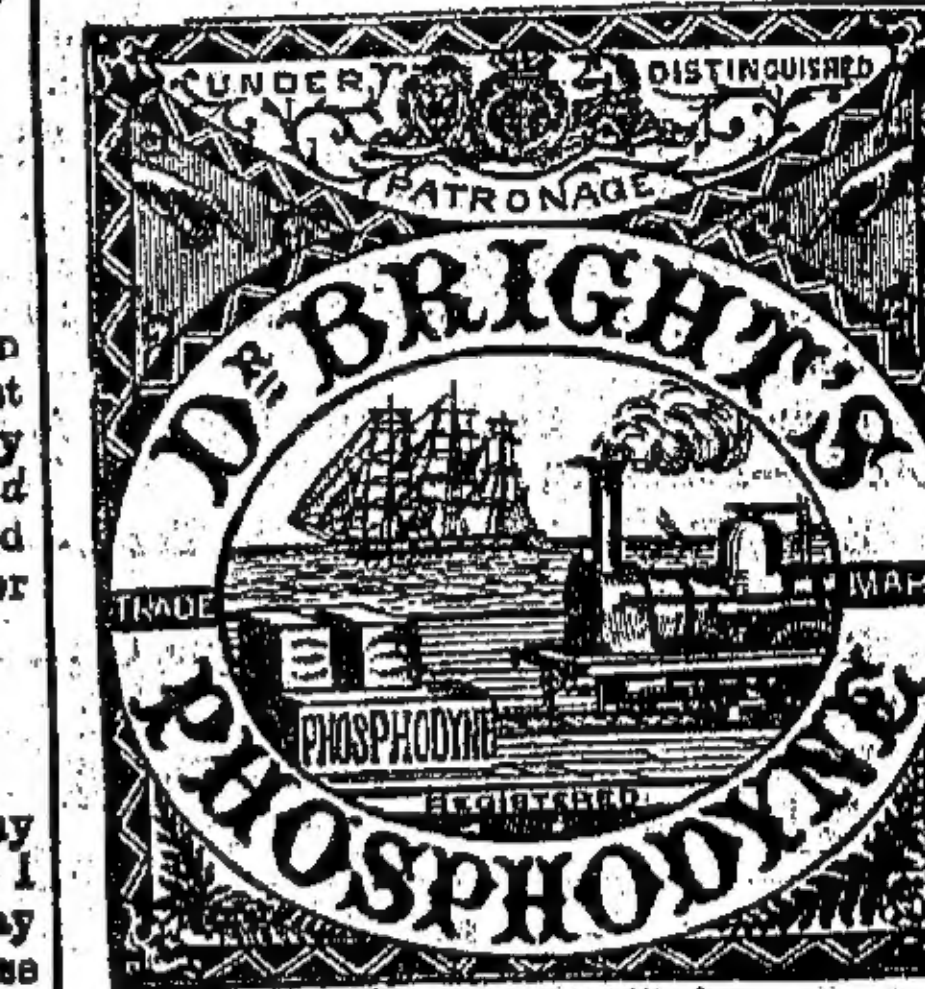


SUTTON'S SEEDS

PACKED BY MESSRS.
SUTTON'S IMPROVED SYSTEM
Which ensures their arrival in dry
and fresh condition.

Complete Catalogues may be had at the
Office of this Paper, or from
SUTTON & SONS, THE QUEEN'S SEEDSMEN,
Reading, near London, England.
N.B.—Remittances or their equivalent must
accompany every order.
8m77 1m 1y 3m78

Protected by Royal Letters Patent,
Dated October 11th, 1869.

DR. BRIGHT'S
PHOSPHODYNE

(OSONIC OXYGEN)
The New (nervine Agent), and only Re-
liable Remedy for Nervous and Liver
Complaints.

This Phosphatic combination is pronounced by
the most eminent members of the Medical Pro-
fession to be unequalled for its power in replen-
ishing the vitality of the body, by its supplying
all the essential constituents of the blood and
nervous substance, and for developing all the powers
and functions of the system to the highest degree.
It is agreeable to the palate, and innocent in
its action, while retaining all its extraordinary
properties; and as a specific, surpassing all the
known therapeutic agents of the present day for
the speedy and permanent cure of—Nervous
Consumption (in its first stages only), Timidity,
Eruptions of the Skin, Impaired Sight and
Memory, Nervous Fancies, Impoverished Blood,
Nervous Debility in all its Stages, Premature
Decline, and all morbid conditions of the system
arising from whatever cause. The action of the
Phosphodyne is twofold—on the one hand it
creates the principle which constitutes nervous
energy, and on the other the most powerful blood
and flesh generating agent known; therefore, a
marvellous medicine for renovating impaired and
broken-down constitutions. It quickly improves
the functions of assimilation to such a degree,
that where for years a emaciated, anemic,
cadaverous, and semi-ill condition has existed,
the flesh will rapidly increase in quantity and
firmness, and the whole system return to a state
of robust health. The Phosphodyne acts elec-
trically upon the organization; for instance, it
assists nature to generate that human electricity
which renews and rebuilds the osseous, muscular,
nervous, membranous, and organic systems. It
operates on the system without exciting any of
those morbid results which attend the use of
stimulants, with a harmony, vigor, yet
mildness unparalleled in medicine.
The Phosphodyne gives back to the human
structure, in a suitable form, the phosphoric or
animating element of life, which has been waste-
d, and exerts an important influence directly
on the spinal marrow and nervous system, of a
nutritive, tonic, and invigorating character,
maintaining that buoyant energy of the brain and
muscular system which renders the mind cheer-
ful, brilliant, and energetic, entirely overcoming
that dull, inactive, and sluggish disposition
which many persons experience in all their
actions.

The beneficial effects of the Phosphodyne are
frequently shown from the first day of its ad-
ministration, by a remarkable increase of nervous
power, with a feeling of vigor and comfort, to
which the patient has long been unaccustomed.
Digestion is improved; the appetite increases
wonderfully; the bowels become regular; the
eyes brighter; the skin clear and healthy; and
the hair acquires strength, showing the im-
portance of the action of the Phosphodyne on the
organs of nutrition.
Finally, the Phosphodyne maintains a certain
degree of activity in the previously debilitated
nervous system; its use enables all debilitated
organs to return to their sound state and perform
their natural functions. Persons suffering from
Nervous Debility, or any of the hundred sym-
ptoms which this distressing disease assumes, may
rest assured of an effectual and even speedy cure by
the judicious use of this most invaluable remedy.

Dr. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE

is sold only in Cases at 10s. 6d. by all
Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors
throughout the Globe.

Full Directions for Use, in the English,
French, German, Italian and Dutch Lan-
guages, accompany each Case.
CAUTION.—The large and increasing
demand for Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne has
led to several imitations under somewhat
similar names; purchasers of this medicine
should therefore be careful to observe that
each case bears the English Government
Stamp, with the words Dr. Bright's Phos-
phodyne engraved thereon, and that the
same words are also blown in the bottle.

Agents for—
Hongkong, Messrs Watson & Co.
Shanghai, Watson, CRAVE & Co.
Export Agents,
NORTON, WATNEY & Co.,
107, Southwark Street,
London, S.E.

22m78 52t 31m78 10m78 16m78

Intimations.

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE.
ADJUSTMENT OF BONDS FOR THE YEAR
1876.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Office are requested to furnish the Under- signed with a List of their Contribution for the Year ending 31st December, 1876, in order that the distribution of the Net Profit reserved for Contributors may be arranged. Returns not rendered prior to the 31st August next, will be adjusted by the Office, and no Claims or Alterations will be subsequently admitted.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Agents.

Hongkong, May 1, 1877. sel

DENTAL NOTICE.

ON and after the 28th of May, Dr. STOUT'S Consulting and Operating Rooms will be on the Ground Floor of the HOTEL DE L'UNIVERS.

Hongkong, May 26, 1877.

A THOROUGH CORRESPONDENT and ARITHMETICIAN Desires an ENGAGEMENT.

"Activity," care of this Office.
Hongkong, May 26, 1877.

Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor Owners will be Responsible for any Debt contracted by the Officers or Crew of the following Vessels, during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:—

ROSINA, American 3-m. schooner, Capt. C. W. Hansen.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.
HANNAN LAW, British ship, Captain R. Greig.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

BARBARA TAYLOR, British schooner, Captain John Taylor.—McEwen, Frickel & Co.

HIERONIMUS, British brig, Capt. T. A. Koch.—Landstein & Co.

ECHO, British barque, Captain Toker.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.

ROSE BENDERSON, British barque, Capt. John J. Gunn. Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.

BROWN BROTHERS, American ship, Capt. D. S. Goodell.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

Now Ready.

"THE CHINA REVIEW,"
No. 8, Vol. V.

Annual Subscription, Six Dollars and a Half.

CONTENTS.

Chinese Natural Theology.
Notes on Chinese Grammar.
Deer-Stalking in China. (Continued from page 224.)
Chinese Etymology, with a List of Primitive and Key to Shuo-Wen.
Brief Sketches from the Life of K'ung-ming.
On the Twenty-eight Constellations.
Short Notices of New Books and Literary Intelligence.
Collectanea Bibliographica.
Notes and Queries.
The "King Kiao" or Nestorian Religion.
The Shao of the King of Chu.
Tonic Sol-fa Notation in China.
Rats a Delicacy.
Domestic Torture.
Do. Do.
Boys' Fables in Sanskrit and Chinese.
Books Wanted, Exchanges, &c.

China Mail Office,
Hongkong, May 12, 1877.

WASHING BOOKS.

WASHERMAN'S BOOKS, for the use of Ladies and Gentlemen, are now ready at this Office.—Price, \$1 each.
CHINA MAIL OFFICE.

To-day's Advertisements.

FOR SHANGHAI.

The Steamship "NANKIN" BRACE, Master, will be dispatched for the above Port TO-MORROW, the 17th inst., at 10 a.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
SIEMSEN & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, June 16, 1877. jel7

FOR YOKOHAMA.

The Steamship "STATE OF LOUISIANA" will be dispatched as above on or about THURSDAY, the 21st inst.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Agents.

Hongkong, June 16, 1877. jel21

NOTICE.

TENDERS for REPAIRS to the British Ship DAPHNE, must be sent in to the Under- signed before Noon on WEDNESDAY, the 20th inst.

Particulars of the Work required may be had from the Captain on Board, or from the Under- signed.

MEYER & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, June 16, 1877. jel20

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

June 16, *Stanfield*, British barque, 878, A. Dudley, from Bangkok, Rio.—ORDER.
June 16, *Belgia*, British steamer, 1716, J. Metcalfe, San Francisco May 16, and Yokohama June 8, Mails and General.—O. & S. N. Co.
June 16 *Cristoforo Colombo*, Italian man-of-war, 2800, Napolitano Canavaro, Manila June 14.
June 16, *Ching-shi*, from Canton.

DEPARTURES.

June 16, *Teiho*, for a cruise.
16, *Anti-ch*, for Oebu.
16, *New Era*, for New York.
16, *Rajanathanuwar*, for Bangkok.
16, *Kashgar*, for Europe, &c.
16, *Esmeralda*, for Manila.
16, *Argyll*, for Singapore, Penang, and Calcutta.
16, *Japan*, for Singapore, Penang, and Calcutta.

CLEARED.

Helena, for Sydney.
Java, for Saigon.
James Wilson, for Foochow.
Priam, for London, &c.
Nankin, for Shanghai.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.
Per *Belgia*, from San Francisco, &c., Capt. M. White, and 134 Chinese.

DEPARTED.
Per *Kashgar*, for Southampton, Mr. F. North, R.N., Comdr. Hon. Hood, Surg. I. Estrange, A.M.D., Messrs G. Clarke, M. R. New, and T. Stollery; for Bombay, Lieut. Lodwick, 28th Regt.—From Yokohama: for Southampton, Miss Gilbert.—From Shanghai: for Bombay, Mr. Bakara; for Southampton, Mr. J. W. Bloomfield.
Per *China*, for Shanghai, Miss M. Munro.

Per *Japan*, for Singapore, &c., Mr. and Mrs. Gillim, Colonel Osborne, Messrs S. Ruben and R. S. Raphael, and 280 dock.

Per *Rajanathanuwar*, for Bangkok, 203 Chinese.

Per *New Era*, for New York, 2 Europeans.

Per *Esmeralda*, for Manila, 3 Europeans, and 212 Chinese.

Per *Argyll*, for Singapore, &c., 1 European, and 332 Chinese.

To DEPART.

Per *Priam*, for Singapore, 20 Chinese, and 3 Distressed Seamen.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British barque *Stanfield* reports: Fine weather with light southerly winds throughout.
The British steamer *Belgia* reports: Sailed from San Francisco May 16, with 853 tons cargo, and 9,949,332 in treasure, had strong to moderate westerly winds to Yokohama, arrived at that port June 7th at 1 a.m. and left June 8th at 5 a.m. From Rock Island to Okean experienced strong and fresh S.W. wind with very heavy continuous rain. Okean to this port moderate and light S.W. monsoons with fine weather. 20 miles N.E. of Okean saw a French Mail steamer bound North.

POST OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.

MAILS will close:—

For SHANGHAI.—
Per *NANKIN*, at 9 a.m. To-morrow, the 17th inst.

For SHANGHAI.—
Per *CATHAY*, at 11 a.m., on Sunday, the 17th inst. Late letters received from 11.10 to 11.30 with 18 cents late fee. The Post Office will be open at 10 a.m. on Sunday.

For SAGONG.—
Per *JAVA*, at 7.30 a.m., on Monday, the 18th inst.

MAILS BY THE UNITED STATES PACKET.

The United States Mail Packet *ALASKA* will be dispatched on MONDAY, the 18th inst., with Mails for Japan, San Francisco, and the United States, which will be closed as follows:—

2 P.M. Registry of Letters ceases.
2.30 P.M. Post-Office closes.

2.30 P.M. Correspondence for Japan or the United States only may be posted on board the Packet with Late Fee of 12 cents extra Postage until

2.50 P.M. when the Mail is finally closed.
Correspondence must be specially directed for this route, and if not fully prepaid will be sent by British Packet.

Hongkong, June 12, 1877. jel8

MAILS BY THE UNITED STATES PACKET.

The United States Mail Packet *BEIGIO* will be dispatched on TUESDAY, the 19th inst., with Mails for Japan, San Francisco, the United States, and London, which will be closed as follows:—

2 P.M. Registry of Letters ceases.
2.30 P.M. Post-Office closes.

2.30 P.M. Correspondence for Japan or the United States only may be posted on board the Packet with Late Fee of 12 cents extra Postage until

2.50 P.M. when the Mail is finally closed.
Correspondence must be specially directed for this route, and if not fully prepaid will be sent by British Packet.

Hongkong, May 31, 1877. jel19

MAILS BY THE FRENCH PACKET.

The French Contract Packet *AMAZONE* will be dispatched from Hongkong on SATURDAY, the 23rd inst., with Mails to and through the United Kingdom and Europe, via Marseilles; to Saigon, Singapore, Batavia, Galle, Pondicherry, Madras, Calcutta, Bombay, Aden, Suez, and Alexandria.

The following will be the hours of closing the Mails, &c.:—

Friday, 22nd inst.—
5 P.M. Money Order Office closes. Post Office closes except the Money Box, which remains open all night.

Saturday, 23rd inst.—
7 A.M. Post Office opens for sale of Stamps, Registry of Letters, and Posting of all correspondence.

10 A.M. Registry of Letters ceases.
11 A.M. Post Office closes except for Late Letters.

11.10 A.M. Letters (but Letters only) may be posted on payment of a Late Fee of 18 cents extra postage, until
11.30 A.M., when the Post Office Closes entirely.

Hongkong, June 6, 1877. jel23

General Memoranda.

TUESDAY, June 19:—
Noon.—Douglas leaves for Coast Ports.
2 p.m.—Sale of Household Furniture, at Nos. 7 & 9, Gage Street.
3 p.m.—Occidental & Oriental S. S. Co.'s Steamer leaves for Yokohama and San Francisco.

WEDNESDAY, June 20:—
Tenders for Repairs of the British ship *Daphne*, to be sent in to the Agents before Noon.
Noon.—Sale of Opium at Government Office.

Transfer Books of The Chinese Insurance Co., Limited, closed from this date to 30th instant, inclusive.
Goods per *Nankin* undelivered after this date subject to rent.

THURSDAY, June 21:—
State of Louisiana leaves for Yokohama on or about this date.

FRIDAY, June 22:—
Noon.—General Weekly Sale by Messrs Lane, Crawford & Co.

SATURDAY, June 23:—
Noon.—French Mail leaves for Ports of Call and Europe.

MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES:—

ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.—The Right Reverend Bishop Burdon; The Rev. E. Davys, Acting Colonial Chaplain. At 11 a.m., Morning Prayer, &c.

Military Service.—Rev. J. Henderson, acting Military Chaplain. At 8 a.m., Morning Prayer, &c.

UNION CHURCH.—Minister, Rev. James Lamont. Morning Service, at 11 A.M. Afternoon, 6 P.M.

ST. PETER'S SEAMEN'S CHURCH.—Rev. J. Henderson. Service at 6 P.M., every Sunday. All seats free. Morning Prayer and Communion on the First Sunday in each month at 11 a.m.

ST. STEPHEN'S MISSION CHURCH.—Rev. A. B. Hutchinson, and Rev. Lo Sam Yuen. (All Services in Chinese.) Morning Prayer.—Liturgy, Ante-Communion, and Sermon, at 11 A.M. Bible Class, at 8 P.M. Preaching, at 6.30 P.M. Holy Communion, 1st Sunday in Chinese month.

BERLIN FOUNDLING HOUSE.—Service in the German language, by Pastor E. Klitzke, every Sunday, at half-past ten A.M., in the Chapel of the Berlin Foundling House, West Point.

Shipping.

10 a.m.—*Nankin* leaves for Shanghai.

MEMOS. FOR MONDAY.

Miscellaneous.
Noon.—Tenders for Construction, &c., to be sent to H. M. N. Storekeeper.

Shipping.

3 p.m.—American Mail leaves for Yokohama and San Francisco.

Auction.

3 p.m.—Sale of Horses and Carriage, &c., at Mr. J. M. Armstrong's Sale Rooms.

Meeting.

9 p.m.—Meeting of Victoria Lodge.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Established A.D. 1841.

香港大藥房

A. S. WATSON & Co.,

FAMILY & DISPENSING CHEMISTS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,

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OF

DRUGGISTS' SUPPLIES, NUMBURY REQUISITES, TOILET REQUISITES, ENGLISH, AMERICAN, AND FRENCH PATENT

MEDICINES.

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OF

Soda Water, Lemonade, Tonic Waters, Gingerade, Potent Water, Sarsaparilla Water, and other Aromatic Waters.

The Manufactory is under direct and continuous European Supervision.

Hongkong, June 1, 1876.

The publication of this issue commenced at 8.00 p.m.

MARRIAGE.

At No. 3, Praya East, Hongkong, on the 16th inst., by the Rev. James Lamont, EDWARD BURNIE, to JESSIE, Daughter of J. Inglis, Esq.

THE CHINA MAIL.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JUNE 16, 1877.

In the *Peking Gazette* of the 25th ultimo attention is drawn to the filial virtue displayed by a lady named Wang, daughter of a former Taoist at Hankow. At the age of eighteen, we are told, when it was proposed to betroth her, at the first hint of this reaching her ears, she retired to her room, and drew with a pointed instrument blood from her arm, with which she wrote a sentence declaring her intention to remain single in order to devote herself to the care of her parents. On her reaching her eighteenth year her second brother was killed by the rebels, whereupon she said her blood should varnish his coffin, and, having gashed her arm with a knife, she allowed the blood to mingle with the lacquer on the wood-work. She allowed no other hands but her own to wait upon her mother, and when, in 1862, her mother was attacked with dangerous illness, she cut a piece of flesh from her left thigh to be administered as a remedy. In less than a year, a fresh attack of illness supervened, and she cut a piece of flesh from the right thigh on this occasion, recovery ensuing as before. On subsequent occasions,

when her parent was attacked with slight ailments, she applied burning incense stick to her arms, and used the caloric fluid to mingle with the remedies prescribed, with invariably successful results. After her mother's death, in 1872, she refused all sustenance during a period of three days, and was with difficulty persuaded at length to taste food. For all this devotion a request is preferred and granted that a monument may be erected in her honour under imperial sanction.

We are very glad to observe that our local contemporary has omitted the remarkable leading article in regard to Mr. Hennessy, to which we called attention a day or two ago, from his paper for the mail. It was a duty we owed to ourselves as well as to the community to point out that all the discussion and excitement that has occurred here in regard to the course of His Excellency's administration have not been based on mere rumour as to what Mr. Hennessy intends doing in regard to the night pass system, and that even on this matter our contemporary was no more "inspired" to indicate the opinions of the occupant of Government House than anyone of the sampan men in the harbour. Our contemporary hears a report from somebody, who doubtless thinks he knows all about the intentions of the Governor, that His Excellency is not opposed to the night pass system, and, forthwith, rushes off and denounces the whole agitation—an agitation that is only based to a small extent upon the rumours in regard to the night pass system. Our confire of the pen may have forgotten that His Excellency has prevented the flogging of a Chinaman from being carried into execution up to the present moment, and may have prepared such a positive assertion as "it is only too evident that Mr. Hennessy is about to repeat here the policy he sought to carry out in other colonies," on the strength of mere rumours he had heard respecting the intentions of the Governor, but we object to the inference that the remarks that have been made in this journal have been based on the same flimsy foundations. We observe, by the way, that our contemporary has substituted for the leader in question a small type paragraph, in which he states that the information upon which the squashed article was written came from an "indisputable authority." There are a large number of "indisputable authorities" as to the intentions of His Excellency to be encountered in the Colony; in fact, it is difficult to find a resident who is not one. However, our contemporary has acted with all the mildness and fortitude of a Christian; we have smitten him on one cheek for his transgressions and he has turned to us the other, and seeing how nobly he has acted from "inspiration" to "indisputable authority," we will let him cling to the latter in peace. It was not so much the "inspiration" as the extraordinary displays of fancy thrown round it that gave rise to the difficulty. *Speramus meliora.*

The arrival of the *Loudoun Castle* at Singapore one hour and forty minutes before her rival (the *Glennagles*) in the tea race, has undoubtedly rather dampened the anticipations of the backers of the latter vessel. We hear privately from Singapore that a check has to be kept on the speed of the *Glennagles* through the liability of her bearings to become heated. The reason of her long stoppage at Singapore is not given, but it may have been to enable this drawback to be remedied as far as possible. The run from Hankow to Singapore shows, however, that the two vessels are pretty evenly matched, notwithstanding the disadvantage under which the *Glennagles* labours. Two hours difference in a run of over two thousand miles is hardly worth consideration, and can certainly not be taken as a positive indication of the comparative speed of the vessels. The results of the racing so far show that the *Glennagles*, which followed two days later, made the run in less time than the *Glennagles*, and almost as quickly as the *Loudoun Castle*, only taking half an hour longer than the latter vessel to accomplish the passage. If the run to Singapore is any criterion, then the *Glennagles* should secure second place—a feat which should rather astonish her owners, who have been making considerable efforts, and spending a large sum of money, for the purpose of securing a faster ship in the *Glennagles*. The *Tartar* seems to be out of the race, partly, no doubt, owing to her having got ashore at Woosung. On the two ships *Cutty Sark* and the *John R. Worcester* have both passed Woosung from Hankow laden with tea, and the interest in the race round the Cape will be centred in them.

Police Intelligence.

(Before James Russell, Esq.)
June 18, 1877.

DAMAGE OF PROPERTY.
Robert Vardy, seaman British barque *Palatine*, was charged by Pedro Barry, a ship's steward, with tearing a new coat belonging to him. As there was no evidence to support the charge, the case was dismissed.

UNLAWFUL POSSESSION.
Mok Ayow, a boat builder, was charged by Wong Afook, a barber, with having in his possession a quantity of sheathing metal and nails. The complainant was coming into Victoria in the passage boat, and observed that the defendant was a fellow passenger, had a bag with him which appeared to be heavy. On looking into it, the complainant found it contained the metal in question. On arrival the complainant informed a Chinese looking and

had the defendant arrested. The defendant who had been twice in goal before, was fined \$5 or three months' hard labour.

A CONFIRMED SMOKER.

Kwok Ah-ee, described as a shroff, was charged by Sergt. Hennessy with being found at 11.30 p.m. squatting down in a lane, adjoining Messrs Turner & Co.'s. The defendant said he was brother to the comrade of Messrs Russell & Co. He had been sick for some time, and was returning from the Theatre, when his strength failed him and he was arrested. The defendant, who looked like an inveterate opium smoker and was in a dilapidated condition of health, was ordered to be sent his brother.

OUTRAGE AND WOUNDING.

Kong Ah-ong, chair-cooler to Captain Thomsett, Harbour Master, was brought before Mr. May charged with cutting a chair-cooler in the employ of Mr. Johnson. The complainant stated that his master and Capt. Thomsett were living at the Peak just now. This morning he borrowed a chopper of the defendant to cut a piece of bamboo pole. The defendant came and claimed the pole. A dispute of ownership then ensued, when the defendant snatched the chopper from him and cut him badly on the leg. A Policeman was called in, and the defendant was taken into custody. He was sent to 14 days' hard labour.

WILFUL MURDER.

Amico Giacomo, an Italian, and Paera Joseph, an Austrian, seamen, were brought up on suspicion of the wilful murder of the Chinese man Manuel Kae, on the night of the 14th. Pending the inquest the case was remanded till the 19th inst.

A ZOW TIE.

U H Oh, clerk unemployed, was charged by Ho Aye, an inmate of a house of ill-fame, with stealing twelve pieces of clothing from her box during her temporary absence from the room. The defendant admitted stealing the five pieces of clothing, which he had pawned and which had been produced by the pawnbroker. He was left behind here and he wanted to get some money to go back to Chinohow. Remanded till the 18th for enquiry into the prisoner's further exploits in this direction.

ALLEGED MUTUAL ASSAULT.

George Brown, No. 539, and James Smith, No. 1086, privates H. M. 28th Regiment, were charged by Mr. George Tauber, with assault under the following circumstances:—

George Tauber was called:—I live at the Praya Central, and am in charge of the Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's engine station there. Last night at 2 before 10 o'clock, I was in my house, and was taking out a man to the street who is going home. I saw the defendants in the street at the house for drink quarrelling near Pusan & Co.'s with some watchmen. Some dogs came from the premises of Adams, Ball & Co., and barked at them. The 1st defendant pursued the dogs upstairs. He came down again and met me and gave me a blow on the leg with a cane. He was under the influence of drink and I asked him what he did that for, and the 2nd defendant who was there made use of a filthy expression to me and attempted to take off his coat and challenged me to fight. He said he was an Englishman and squared up at me. He struck me on the mouth. We tried to fight. He ran away and I turned to go in. He followed me and kicked at me. He gave me one blow on the back at last. I then got hold of him and held him down and bumped his head on the floor. He capsize a perambulator and put it over him. The 1st defendant was more drunk than the 2nd. There is no damage done. One of the men struck me on the wrist with his waist-belt, and on the neck. I got the 2nd defendant by the collar, and he broke away from me. He was brought up by a Constable afterwards. The 1st prisoner was also taken by a Chinese Constable.

To the 2nd defendant: I did not call you a b—y E. gliah coward.

Edward Fenis, P. C. No. 53, states as follows:—I was on duty last night at Peden's Wharf; I heard shouting. I came to the end of the wharf and looked up and down but could see no one in the street. The noise ceased. About 10 minutes afterwards I heard noise again and a cry for help. I came to the end of the wharf and a Chinaman came and told me something. In consequence I went in that direction and going up I met the 2nd defendant coming down. He had his coat and cap in his hand, and the left side of his head and back was covered with blood, and his shirt was torn. He said to me: "For God's sake, policeman, come here!" and I saw the complainant's brother walking up and down in front of the house with a spanner in his hand. The complainant was there with a wooden staff. The complainant came to me and said he wished the 2nd defendant taken into custody. The complainant and the 2nd defendant began talking to each other. The 2nd defendant dropped his coat and hat on the ground and said: "If you are a man now stand up and have fair play." The complainant said: "You have got a policeman alongside now, haven't you?" I said to the 2nd defendant: "This is no place for this sort of work, if you have any thing to say, come to the Charge Room." I took him away, and Mr. Tauber said he would go up and put on his clothes. On the road Tauber said that he had had four or five rounds with the 2nd defendant, and that the 2nd defendant tired him more by running back from him than anything else. The 2nd defendant said Tauber had beaten his head on the granite, and that four or five people had dragged him to the engine house, and that a woman had beaten him with a bamboo. The 1st defendant was drunk, but the 2nd defendant could have passed the parade.

The 1st defendant said: We were walking along the Praya about 10 o'clock. A Chinaman ran against me, and I told him to get out of the way and I shoved him. The engine house man (Tauber) said: "You are a b—y English coward." I went a little farther and he came and assaulted the 2nd defendant. I did nothing and I heard the 2nd defendant call for help. I went back. I was about three parts drunk. I was knocked down and hurt. I have two cuts on my head and a bruise on my side.

The 2nd defendant stated:—I was passing along the road and I heard the man say "you are a b—y English coward." I turned back and asked him what he meant. He had something in his hand, and aimed a blow at me. I ward off with my arm, which is marked. He kept aiming blows at me and tried to kick me. I had to dodge and keep back from him. I wanted to get

the 1st defendant back to Barracks. I said to complainant, Will you listen to reason? He said: "That is all you b—y English cowards can talk about." He challenged me to fight him, and I fought with him. He had the stick or whatever it was in his hand all the time. He ran into the Engine-house. He called for some one and said: "bring out the bamboo," and four or five Chinese coolies came. They got me on the floor and beat me. The complainant cowered me and knocked me down on the floor, and the other kicked me about the face. He had light boots on and did not do me much harm. Brown heard my cry and came to my assistance. I managed to get away from him and met a Constable in the street.

The case was finally postponed till the 18th inst. at noon, as a number of gentlemen are said to have seen the occurrence.

SUPREME COURT.

IN SUMMARY JUR

Do.	Do.	4 P.M.	—
Do.	Maximum	...	86
Do.	Minimum over night		82

Portfolio.

BETTER IN THE MORNING.

"You can't help the baby, parson,
But still I want you to go
Down an' look in upon her,
An' read an' pray, you know.
Only last week she was skippin' round
A pullin' my whiskers 'n' hair,
A climbin' up to the table
Into her little high chair."

"The first night that she took it,
When her little cheeks grew red,
When she kissed good night to papa,
And went away to bed—
Said she, 'Tis headache, papa,
Be better in the mornin'—bye.'
An' somethin' in how she said it
Jest made me want to cry."

"But the mornin' brought the fever,
And her little hands were hot,
An' the pretty red of her little cheeks
Grew into a crimson spot.
But she laid there jest as patient
As ever a woman could,
Takin' whatever we give her
Better'n a grown woman would."

"The days are terrible long an' slow,
An' she's growin' wiser in each;
An' now she's jest a skippin'
Clear away out n' up her reach.
Ev'ry night when I kiss her,
Tryin' hard not to cry,
She says in a way that kills me,
'Be better in mornin'—bye!'"

"She can't get thro' the night, parson,
So I want you to come an' pray,
And talk with mother a little—
You'll know jest what to say—
Not that the baby needs it,
Nor that we make any complaint
That God seems to think He's needin'
The smile of the little saint."

I walked along with the Corporal
To the door of his humble home,
To which the silent messenger
Brought me also come.
And if he had been titled prince,
I would not have been honored more
Than I was with his heartfelt welcome
To his lowly cottage door.

Night falls again in the cottage;
They move in silence and dread
Around the room where the baby
Lies panting upon her bed.
"Does baby know papa, darling?"
And she moves her little face
With answer that above she knows him;
But secures a visible trace

Of her wonderful infantile beauty
Remains as it was before
The unseen, silent messenger
Had waited at the door.
"Papa—kiss—baby—'s—so—tired."
The man bows low his face,
And two swollen hands are lifted
In baby's last embrace.

And into her father's grizzled beard
The little red fingers glide,
While her husky whispered tenderness
Tears from a rook would wring,
"Baby—is—so—sick—papa—
But—don't—want—you—to—cry!"
The little hands fall on the coverlet—
"Be—better—in—mornin'—bye!"

And night around baby is falling,
Settling down dark and dense;
Does God need their darling in heaven
That he must carry her hence;
I prayed, with tears in my voice,
As the Corporal solemnly knelt
With such grief as never before
His great warm heart had felt.

Oh! frivolous men and women!
Do you know that around you, and nigh,
Alike from the humble and haughty
Goeth up evermore the cry
"My child, my precious, my darling,
How can I let you die?"
Oh! hear ye the white lips whisper—
"Be—better—in—mornin'—bye!"

—C. L., in *Prairie Farmer*.

A VILLAGE OF LEPEERS.

The following is from the pen of Augustus Volk, whose arrival home from a tour in Asia Minor has been already noticed:

I think I have just seen one of the most melancholy sights in the world. I have been to Lovochuri, or the village of lepers, a fearful and terrible place. The village is composed of a few miserable huts placed at the foot of a breezy mountain. As we drew near it I could hardly persuade myself that it was the intended object of our morning walk. I had heard fearful accounts of the bodily and mental infirmities of the lepers, and I was now to witness how true they were. Three fine, strong men, however, who were the first persons we met, seemed to have little or no infirmity about them, till looking closer at them we perceived that they had no eyebrows. The very straggling hairs on their heads had a lumpy, strange look, as if they were dead. The features of the men also had a singular indistinctness of outline. The right hand of one was contracted and the first joint of a fore-finger destroyed. We asked how his hand had been so maimed. He answered cheerfully that it had been accidentally burnt away one day while he was sleeping too near the fire, a striking lesson enough on the uses of pain, showing how God chastises even in mercy. The lepers are almost devoid of any sense of bodily suffering, and the result was before us.

The next person we met was a fine, upright young man of nineteen. He had, as yet, lost only his eyebrows, but the village doctor of Piumari, who accompanied me, said casually that the very worst cases of leprosy began merely in this way. The young man had been already five years out of the world, and in all human probabilities he would never be suffered to return to it. Never! Then came a girl with a huge swollen ankle, one of the most distressing forms of dysphasia so common in leprosy and the Baryony States. She had nothing else apparently the matter with her, but the least of leprosy was known to be in her constitution. She also had been lost to the world five years—in the first budding of womanhood, in the pride and springtime of life. I was like a thorn at one's heart to see her and to know how hopelessly she was smitten.

Going further into the village, the doctor and I stepped thoughtlessly on in spite of the shuddering remonstrances of our companions. We soon came upon a fearful group, talking in the sunshine. They were nearly unintelligible from the impetuosity in their organ of speech, which belongs to the worst forms of the malady in its advanced state. The group

before us was a ghastly sight. The poor creatures who composed it looked each like an obscene bundle of rags, and some were blind and some were deaf and dumb, and others were stricken with impotence of limb. But the most fearful form of the disease is that of the lion face. The palate gives way, the bridge of the nose is consumed inwardly, the lips stretch out and swell and the livid cheeks hang down in flaps. God have mercy on those he has afflicted thus! And let us bow down in reverent awe to the inscrutable wisdom of the Most High, doubting nothing, hoping all.

The lepers are said to be remarkable for their meriment and high spirits. Their love of pleasure degenerates into licentiousness. They seem to be mercifully endowed with an obtuseness of intellect which prevents the sense of their fearful isolation from pressing on them too heavily. Yet they are quite sane. The disease is supposed to be hereditary; sometimes otherwise. There is no escape for those born lepers; yet the children of leprosy people are sometimes born healthy. When this is the case they are immediately separated from their parents, and subjected to such treatment as experience seems to warrant. Science and medical research have done nothing for leprosy. They have slept at their post, and they have forgotten their mission, and been deaf to the call this of stupendous evil.

THE HOUSE OF A RUSSIAN MERCHANT.

When a Russian merchant becomes rich, he builds for himself a fine house, or buys and thoroughly repairs the house of some ruined noble and spends money freely on inland floors, gigantic mirrors, malachite tables, grand pianos by the best makers, and other articles of furniture made of the most costly materials. Occasionally, especially on the occasion of a marriage or a death in the family—he will give magnificent banquets, and expend enormous sums on gigantic stables, choice surgeons, foreign fruits, champagne, and all manner of costly delicacies. But all this lavish, ostentatious expenditure does not affect the ordinary current of his daily life. As you enter those gaudily-furnished rooms you can perceive at a glance that they are not for ordinary use. You notice a rigid symmetry and an indescribable bareness which inevitably suggest that the original arrangements of the upholsterer have never been modified or supplemented. The truth is that by far the greater part of the house is used only on state occasions. The host and his family live down stairs in small, dirty rooms, furnished in a very different and for them more comfortable style. At ordinary times the fine rooms are closed, and the fine furniture carefully covered. If you make a *visite de politesse* after an entertainment at which you have been present, you will probably have some difficulty in gaining admission by the front door. When you have knocked or rung several times, some one will probably come round from the back regions and ask you what you want. Then follows another long pause, and at last footsteps are heard approaching from within. The bolts are drawn, the door is opened, and you are led up to a spacious drawing-room. At the wall opposite the windows there is sure to be a sofa, and before it an oval table. At each end of the table, and at right angles to the sofa, there will be a row of three arm chairs. The other chairs will be symmetrically arranged around the room. In a few minutes the host will appear, in his long double-breasted black coat and well polished high boots. His hair is parted in the middle, and his beard shows no trace of scissors or razor. After the customary greetings have been exchanged, glasses of tea, with slices of lemon and preserves, or perhaps a bottle of champagne, are brought in by way of refreshment. The female members of the family you must not expect to see, unless you are an intimate friend; for the merchants still retain something of that female seclusion which was in vogue among the upper classes before the time of Peter the Great. The host himself will probably be an intelligent but totally uneducated and decidedly taciturn man. About the weather and the crops he may talk fluently enough, but he will not show much inclination to go beyond these topics.—*From Austria, by D. MacKenzie Wallace.*

CELEBRITIES AT HOME.

(World.)

RICHARD WAGNER IN BAYREUTH.

Far from majestic in personal appearance, Richard Wagner reigns in Bayreuth monarch supreme. Five feet eight in height, with nothing particularly commanding in gait or presence, he compels irresistible homage from princes and peasant. The truth is, there is about him that indefinable quality which makes itself felt as genius. Some say Wagner is a lecher, irritable, and excitable; others, kind, genial, and large-hearted; others, proud, unforgiving, and tyrannical. The composer has in truth his share of each of these qualities. This year ago the world perished in designating him as a madman, and firmly believed that he and his royal friend, King Ludwig II., of Bavaria, were quite ripe for an insane asylum. Even now there are critics who persist in the same opinions. But the great Teutonic world has calmly changed its views, has set the composer on a throne of gold, and pays him flattering homage. Death even had to die before the world pronounced his works classical. It required a couple of decades for the Germans fully to recognize the beauties of *Lohengrin* and *Lullu* and, to all appearances, it will take many German and English critics some decades more ere they acknowledge the later works of the composer, especially the *Ring of the Nibelung*, as anything more than the vain and bombastic utterances of a mind run riot in its own extravagant egotism. Wagner has introduced the element of intellect into music, and he demands that intellect shall be brought to its appreciation. He has endeavored to give us poetry in his libretto, and demands that the poetical portion of our nature shall be called into play in the hearing of his works. Thus it has come about that Wagner, in composing his music-dramas, has entirely ignored and defied the opinions of the world at large.

Nevertheless, in Bayreuth Wagner is, as has been said, monarch supreme. Inside the Festspiel Theatre his rule is despotic. His spirit pervades everything and everybody, from the scene-shifter to the most famous singer. Seated in an armchair in a corner of the proscenium, he looks a mere speck in the landscape revealed on the stage. Every note, every line of the instrumentation, every dramatic move-

ment or position of the singer upon the stage, every idea expressed in painting and music, every line of poetry, every imitation of Nature's grandest effects, are the expression and the work of his unaided intellect. Suddenly something goes wrong with the scenery; he springs up from his chair, darts to the back of the scenes; you hear the clamping of feet, the sound of sharp words; but the man who returns to the front of the scene has a face calm and unruffled as before. Then a singer has to be corrected. A line or a passage is not interpreted aright, and the composer walks quietly across the stage, takes Siegfried's shield and spear, and silently shows Herr Unger the proper dramatic gesture. The composer will frequently sing and act a passage he wishes given, and it is an infinite pleasure to see how cheerfully such great artists as Botsch, Niemann, Gura, Hill, and the rest carry out the Meister's suggestions and instructions. Nothing can escape Wagner's eye or ear. The orchestra is repeatedly stopped, and the good-natured Hans Richter looks up interrogatively from his "mystic abyss," otherwise called "the conductor's grave," where he conducts in shirt-sleeves and open vest. "Mein lieber Hans Richter, just repeat that passage; but the brass must be added!" "So! Gut! Gut! that is better!" and the Meister settles down again in his chair at the corner of the stage, and the rehearsal proceeds. "Take your eyes away from the stage for a while, and you will be surprised to hear a voice not far away from you in the auditorium. It is Wagner's; he is examining the perspective. After all the troubles and vexations of rehearsal are over, about seven or eight in the evening, the more genial side of Wagner's character is revealed. In the restaurant close to the theatre, a large table is reserved for the composer and his wife, his ministers or "Verwaltungsrat," and the principal singers. Wagner is received with royal honours, those already seated around this table rise, cigars are placed on one side, for the moment, and greetings are given and received. If the Meister has been particularly annoyed in the theatre, and bitter words have been uttered, he heats at the table all wounded susceptibilities. "Mein lieber Freund Botsch" or "Meine liebe Frau Mathers" is cordially embraced, and champagne is ordered by the Meister to drown all the recent annoyances in forgetfulness. At nine the Meister is driven home, and the artists seek the classic realms of Angermann's, where, forming a *Bayreuther* by the gentle-faced Marie until one or two o'clock in the morning, when the last "Scho-pen" is drawn, and the lights are turned out.

The Villa Wahnfried is characteristic of the composer, and was built from plans furnished by him to the architect. All is quiet, subdued, artistic. Seen from the outside, the house is singularly unpretentious. Over the entrance there is a large allegorical fresco by Krause of Dresden, with the figure of Wotan, as representing German mythology; two female figures, "Tragedy" and "Lyric Art," and young Siegfried, as symbolizing the "art-work," the music of the future. Around the large lobby which we enter to gain all the other apartments of the house are miniature copies of Professor Richter's frescoes, representing scenes from the music-drama of the *Ring*, and tastefully placed marble statues by Professor Zumbusch of Vienna, representing the various heroic figures of Wagner's operatic creations—Tannhauser, Lohengrin, Van der Decken, Siegfried, Tristan, and Walther von Stolzing. The lobby leads into the large *salon*, which is at the same time the composer's study and sanctum, and consequently of considerable interest to us. It occupies the entire width of the house, and receives its light through a large bay-window, in the centre of which a door takes one to the lawn and garden in front. Farther on is the vault, covered with a great granite stone, bearing the simple inscription, "Richard Wagner," which the composer intended shall be his last resting-place. The large *salon* is Wagner's study and library; handsome cases, filled with well-selected, and in some cases very rare, books, extend completely around the room. The collection of musical literature is very rich. The master's own operas and music-dramas have a wide shelf to themselves, close to the works of Beethoven, Haydn, Mozart, Handel, Gluck, Weber, Palestrina, Halévy, Liszt, and other composers. Above the bookcases are portraits of King Ludwig, the philosopher Schopenhauer, Franz Liszt, Beethoven, Wagner, and Madame Wagner. A large grand piano occupies one corner of the *salon*. Tables and stands are loaded with albums, photographs, presentation copies of books, treasures, presents, plants, and flowers. There are marble busts of the King, of Wagner himself, of Madame Wagner, and on one of the tables lies the death-mask of Wagner's great master—Beethoven.

In the midst of all this artistic confusion, at a large marble table near the window, and seated in a comfortable armchair, Wagner composed the greater part of the *Chitarrimura*; the last division of the *Ring*; not in the close atmosphere of an ordinary study, but in an elegant *salon*, as large as a good-sized ballroom, with space enough and to spare for movement and breath, wherein light and air-bath and summer breezes can enter without hindrance. Human intruders are rigorously excluded from the *salon* whenever the master is engaged in composing, which with him is by no means a continuous task, but comes with the inspiration, by "fits and starts." Sometimes he does not write a single note for weeks together; but then comes a day when the ideas flow, and the composer sits then from morning till night, day after day, working unceasingly, coming off sheet after sheet, until the floor is half an inch thick with music, and quite ready for the copyist. Dinner-time has no charms for the composer during these spells. But at last the ideas which have been treasured up and thought over during weeks of apparent inactivity are exhausted, and the composer desists from his labours and retires to a thoroughly easy-going German *sofa*. During these periods of mental repose Wagner rises at eight o'clock, and his leisure answers that correspondence and attends to other duties until one, when dinner is announced. From three to four is devoted to sleep; then he takes his coffee and walks forth, accompanied by his two large Newfoundland dogs, sometimes going along the avenue of linden-trees to the Rollwenzel Inn, where Jean Paul wrote many of his works, and then across the fields to that little paradise the Hermitage, created by the old Margraves of Bayreuth for their amusement, where the court, severely troubled with *amais*, used to play at hermitage, each having a little cell in some rocky nook about the park and grounds. Sometimes Wagner takes the road to the

castle and park of the Fantaisie, which Jean Paul styled the "first heaven in the vicinity of Bayreuth." About six o'clock the composer may be seen passing down to Angermann's, where the best beer and sausages in the town are to be had, where he drinks one or two glasses of "Welshes-plaquet" and a cigar, converses with officers or officials, and at seven goes home for the evening meal; the rest of the evening being devoted to his family.

Wagner's walks with his two Newfoundland dogs are, musically considered, of great importance; for it is then, when quite alone with Nature, that he receives his happiest inspirations, and many a characteristic motive has been born during these wanderings, and has been then and there carefully noted down for future use. Wagner's method of composition is peculiar. He never sits down to his desk with the intention of producing something, of composing a song or a chorus, or finishing an act. It is remarkable that all his poems were produced in his younger days. The poem of the *Ring* dates from the same era as *Lohengrin*. With the poetic sketch Wagner also composed in great part the principal "motives" that is, the musical piece or structure of his work to be at a future day taken up again and completed. The musical sketch being finished, the instrumentation is taken in hand and completed by the master himself. He writes with marvellous rapidity when once he has commenced, and without scratch or correction, the sheets being quite ready for the copyist and the engraver. While composing he wears a peculiar dress, after the style of the costume worn by Walter von Stolzing in the opera of the *Master-Singers of Nuremberg*—a brown tunic of silk, knee breeches of velvet tied with ribbons, velvet coat lined with silk, the arms extremely wide at the wrists, leaving the silk arms fully displayed. That indescribable cap seen in nearly all portraits of the composer completes this quaint fifteenth century costume. Ordinarily, however, the composer dresses like anybody else. The above is what may be termed his "house costume." To the solitary walks which Wagner is so fond of taking are doubtless due also many of the beautiful and natural scenes which have been produced on the Bayreuth stage. Those who witnessed the performance of the *Ring* must have been struck with the wonderful natural effects of light and scenery. The moonlight scene outside Siegmund's hut in the first act of the *Valkyrie* might have been copied from the charming valley leading up to the Fantaisie, where too may be found many a wild world spot amid the pines, which would be a grand gathering-place for the Wotan's fair messengers, whose duty it is to bring home the dead warriors to Walhalla. The dancing effects of the sunlight falling through the foliage upon the greenward—so wondrously delineated in that idyllic scene where Siegfried, after slaying the dragon's blood, begins to understand the song of birds—may have been seen under the elm of the Hermitage; and the musical accompaniment to that scene from fairyland, that seems to tell us of the song of a thousand birds and the rejoicing of awakening Nature, could only have been inspired by Nature herself.

THE MAN WHO GREW.

One day last week a Detroit mechanic was going down Michigan avenue, and became favorably impressed with a pair of pants hanging in front of a cheap clothing store. The price was low, the goods seemed all right, and he made up his mind to purchase.

"If you do word of Andrew Shackson dot dose are shut like iron," said the dealer. "I warrant dem every time."

After three or four days' wear the purchaser found the bottom of the pants crawling toward his knees. It was a bad shrinkage, and he got mad and went back to the store and said:

"You ewindled me on those pants! See how they have shrunk! All over, felt of his head, pulled on his pants, and finally said:

"I shall give you one thousand dollars a month if you will travel with me."

"How—what?"

"You are about growing right up to the rate of two inches a day, and I takes you around the country on exhibition. Dose pants are shut as long as efer, but you had grown out of dem."

"I don't believe it!" shouted the man. "I am forty years old, and quit growing long ago."

"I gif you de word of Andrew Shackson dot you are growing."

"I don't care whose word you give, I say dose pants have shrunk nearly a foot."

"Has de top of dose pants shrunk down any?" softly asked the dealer.

"Why, no."

"Shouldn't de waistbands shrink down shut as quick as dose bottoms should shrink up! If it is in de cloth, one part should shrink like de oder, eh! When I said you dot elegant pair of pants for tree dollars I don't suppose you was growing so fast or I shall haf put sum straps on de bottoms."

"Well, I don't like this way of doing business," said the purchaser.

"Shut-like me. If I sell such elegant pants as dose to a man, and he grows out of dem, it damages my trade. You haf damaged me five hundred dollars, but I haf low rent, pay cash for mela goods, and can make you dis fifty-cent tip for five cents."

The man walked out to the curbstone, and turning around, shook his fat and said:

"You are a liar and a cheat, and I dare you out here!"

"Such dings sink deep into my heart," sighed the dealer as he took down his pipe.

"I think I shall do dis business and peddle some vases around. Den when I sell to somebody it makes no difference how much dey grow."

SIR ARTHUR KENNEDY'S HALL.

(Porter.)

John Chinaman has done for himself at last. As long as he remained on the gold-fields he had friends who would take his part. Even if he did evade the payment of license fees, he did some good by preventing the settlement of the mob of European radicals who would have occupied the ground if he had not slipped into their places; and if he did a little mischief in other ways, by demolishing our youth and breeding pestilence amongst us, still it takes so much to urge John Bull into action, that he might have gone on as usual for years if he could only have let dignitaries alone. We require a bishop to be burnt before we interfere to make railway travelling safe; but when that does occur, we require the

business properly. Well, John has burnt his bishop, that is to say, he has done an act which will make immediate legislation on the Chinese question indispensable. The Governor was holding a levee at Government House, the other day, and had issued cards to some of the leading officials, entitling them to what is known as the private entrance. One of our leading politicians forgot to bring his card with him, but was going in, feeling confident that he was too well known to everyone in Brisbane to have any difficulty, when he was peremptorily stopped by the Celestial who now does duty as porter at Government House. He endeavored to explain that he was entitled to go into the drawing-room, but all his remonstrances were met, it is said, with a stolid "No savey—only welly good white fellow close up like it Chinaman go there;" and he was edged off towards the receptacle for less distinguished visitors. His prayers for the misguided Celestial were both loud and deep, and luckily they were heard—by the side-

man, who resumed and passed him in. His ideas, however, on the subject of cheap Chinese labor have been very much modified by the experience he has had of it. He formerly looked upon John as a man and a brother, and thought it unworthy of Britons to fear his competition in the labor market; but since his Excellency's porter refused to reciprocate and to treat him as a man and a brother, he is quite prepared to put a poll tax on him. This will be discussed when Parliament meets, but it is not certain that anything will come of it, because other people may also have changed their minds on the subject of Chinese labor. The hall porter at Government House used to get £100 per annum voted by Parliament, but a Chinaman could be got for £10, which would save £90 per annum to the colony, and an equal reduction may not doubt be made in the cost of all branches of the Public Service, from the police upwards, by importing our employees from Hongkong. The economist ought to go in strong for this. In the meantime if John at Government House is a wise man he will wait until he knows a little more of the barbarians amongst whom he has been cast before he interferes with them at receptions. He has made one mistake already, and had one escape; for if the aide-de-camp had not overheard the pious ejaculations of his opponent, and appeared on the scene just in time, his sacred pig-tail might have suffered some indignity at the hands of the irate barbarian.

MORE PROVERBS OF THE BILLINGS FAMILY.

About the only difference between the poor and the rich, is this, the poor suffer misery, while the rich have to enjoy it.

"Be ye as wise as a serpent, and as harmless as a dove," and then if a fellow comes a fooling around yure duve, ye can set yure serpent at him.

Rise arly, work hard, and late, live on what yu kant sell, give nothing awa, and if yu dot die rich, and go to the devil, yu me sue me for damages.

Marrine for love ma be a little risky, but it is so honest, that God kant help but smile on it.

There is one thing I kant never forgit nor I haint tried to, and that is, the first time I kissed a gal.

If I was asked, "what is the chief end of man now a daze," I should immediately reply, "10 per cent."

"Yu may say a ball tarrier out of a bone, but yu kant arry a woman out of her will."

Advise to them who are about to begin, in earnest, the journey of life, is take their hearts in one hand and a club in the other.

The biggest glutton I ever haint tall of, was the taller out in Indiana, who eat a pair of twin lambs for breakfast, and then chased the old yew three miles and a half.

The peacock has one of the butifulest tails in the world, but I tak notice he dont drag it on the ground when he walks out.

Tell me that them who have the *harte disease* are hable to di at any time, but I hav known thousands tew reach a mean old age with it.

Just appearances are oed to be ev'rything. I dont put all mi fathe into this saying; I think only oysters and klams, for instance, will bear looking into.

It's trawf a man's philosophees the wurst kind tew laff when he gits beat.

Love sint one of the virtues, because it kant be controlled.

ANIMALE STATISTIX.

Kats are affectionate, they lay young chickens, sweet cream and the best place in front of the fireplace. Dogs are faithful, they will stick to a bone after everybody else has deserted it. Parrots are easily educated, but they will learn to swear well in half the time they will learn any thing else.

The birds eat bugs and worms for plain vittles, but their dessert consists of the best cherries and gooseberries in the garden. The owl is only a picture of wisdom by dailte, when he kant see any thing. When it comes nite his wisdom wholly konsists in ketching a field mouse, if he can. The donkey is an emblem of patience, but if you study them klosser yu will find that layzees is what's the matter of them. The eagle is the monarch of the skies, but the little king-bird will chase him to his hiding-place. The ox knows his master's krib, and that is all he mus know or care about his master. Mules are intellid, but if they kant's humiliate some devilry they ain't happy.

The goose is like all other poodles—always seems anxious to prove it. If mules are ever meek it is simply because they are ashamed of themselves, but mules are hibrid, ain't accountable for anything. The bees are a beazy people; rather than beids they will rob each other over their honey. The bookroach is a loafer, and don't seem to live so much on what they eat as what they can get into. Ducks are only cunning about one thing they lay their eggs in stich a place that sometimes they kant find them again themselves. The muskrat can foresee a hard winter and provide for it, but he cant keep from gittin' ketchid in the syllest kind of a trap. Hens know when it is a going to rain, and shelter themselves, but they will try to hatch out a glass egg just as honest as they will one of their own. Mudturtles are the slowest of evny four-legged krovers, and yet they are always on the move trying to git somewhere else. Hornets hav more light in them than anything of their size, but there is no method in their madness; they will pitch into a meeting-house when they are furious, just as anxious as they will into a sleeping baby in its kradle. The crow is the most natural of all birds; they will steal, and hide what is ov no use to them, nor loss to any body else. Ants are the busyest of all the

little, or big bugs, but a large share of their time is spent in repairing their houses, which are built where folks kant help but step on them. Flies toll not, neither do they spin, yet they hav the first taste of all the best gravy in the land. The cuckoo is the greatest ekonomist among the birds; she lays her eggs in other birds nests, and lets them hatch them out at their leisure. Rats hav fewer friends and more enemies than anything of the four-legged perswasun on the face of the earth, and yet rats are as plenty now as in the palmest days of the Roman Empire. Of all things lay the sloth wears the belt, and yet his lazyness is all there is interesting about him. The frog dodgeth when it lightens, and the kud graps when the thunder bellows. The tro blds her nest ov stix, the wren ov mud, the squirrels ov leaves, the wren ov feathers and wool, and the woodpecker digs a hole for his eggs in the rotten trees. The skapen and the krab change their clothing each year, and the rakkoon lives all winter long on the memory of what he et in the summer. The horse allows gite up from the ground on his fore legs first, and the cow on her hind ones, and the dog turns round three times before he lies down. The kangaroo he jumps when he walks, the coon paces when he trots, and the lobster travels backward as fast as he can forwards. The elephant has the least, and the rabbit the most eye for their size, and a rat's tail is just the length of his body. The spider is the only kriter that ketches its food in a trap, and a sheep will liv without water longer than evny domestek animal. The fox is the hardest to ketch in a trap, and a muskrat the eaziest, and the maddock lake is the shyest of all the birds ov the air. The crow flies 6 miles, and the wild pigeon 60 an hour, but the humming-bird beats all things on the wing. The horse will eat 10 hours out of evny 12; the ox lays down, and chews his kud half the time; and the hog never knows what it is not to be hungry. The wild turkey kan run faster than he kan fly, and evny man who is a good walker kan tire a deer out in 24 hours. I kant think, in konklusion, ov anything just now, in art, science, or morality that makes a foxel in, but we kant be found, more or less developed, the bugs, beasts, birds, and fishes.—*Josh Billings.*

SLANDER.

Men kalkulate with perfekt accady, the rate ov speed attained by earthly bodys, and ov mooste matter, whether subinary, or ov a heavenly natur. They tell us how long a ray of light is on the way from the sun—how fast a comet travels—the best time that lightning can make—when the stars visit, and how long they are about it—the fractional lapse contained in the hop ov a flea—the flite ov a swallow—the velocity ov sound, and the smartness ov a hurrysane. They kan tell us how long it takes old Boccus, after he leaves his cave, to reach this erth, and button up the coats ov shivering mortals. But I have searched their theoris and ransaked their mathematiks in vain, few discover the haste ov a Slander. But we know ov nothing on the earth, or above it, that equals it in quickness. It travels as well in the dark, as in the light—knows no law ov gravitashun, nor ov heat, or cold—is not traceable, or definable—has no parentage, and frequently no objek—is not matter, nor an essence—may fly in the glance of an eye, or be felt in the point of a finger—is the pet ov almost evny one—can hav the ear when charity, love, and the delicate passions, plead in vain—is evnywhere in an instant—feeds upon nothing but sweet things, has more friends than truth—is a lie, faster than the wings of the wind, and twin rarer to thought—steals into the sacred pulpit—at midnite, robs the chaste maiden ov the ruddy truth in her cheeks—hangs sackcloth upon the manly form ov honesta—cums in a whisper—is mysterious as an echo—will betray for a prise—has made kings tremble—has dried up the warm pulse of hope, and driven modesta shrieking away—is a skorpion, invisible but full ov madness, and mean stings. Who kan tell its whereabouts? Who kan rate its speed? Who kan analyze its meanness? Who has not listened tew its prebious falsehood? and who will not with me, pronounce it a renegade, the common enemy ov humanitee? and who that kan shoot fleeing, will not help tew bring down the base bird? Attention, squad!—*Josh Billings.*

The Chinese Minister was gazing the other day in rapt astonishment at the figure of one of his countrymen at Madame Tussaud's, when a young lady, pointing to the Minister, said to a friend who was with her, "Is it not good?" The Minister turned round and moved in such a natural way that the young lady gave a slight scream, and would have fallen, had not her friend caught her in his arms.

The northern bank of the Soochow Creek (Shanghai), was the scene of a somewhat exciting occurrence yesterday afternoon: no less indeed, than a battle-royal between some peaceful buffaloes and some unruly sporting dogs. The tactics of both were most interesting to watch. The dogs were clever enough not to attack the buffaloes all at one time, but one by one; driving each animal separately across the creek for refuge, and then returning to attack the next in the same systematic manner. There was one little bull-dog, the fiercest of the lot. He was always the leader of the van, and the only one who attempted to bite the buffaloes; but this was a source of evident frolic to him, for, hanging on to the unlucky animal's ears, he would enjoy a dandling ride as his fellow-conspirators barked and snapped at their heels and kept them constantly upon the move. At length a Chinaman, more adventurous than his fellows, came out of the crowd of spectators, seized the little demon by the neck and tail, and succeeded in carrying it away; but not until one of the meek, patient brutes had suffered severe damage in its eye, which bled profusely from the savage onslaughts of the dog. The neighbouring bridges were literally crammed with people gazing on the fray.—*Courier.*

"BRERLEY, Sept. 1860.—Gentlemen, I feel it a duty I owe to you to express my gratitude for the great benefit I have derived by taking 'Berton's Camomile Pills.' I applied to your agent Mr. B. B. Berkeley, for the above-named Pills, for wind in the stomach, from which I suffered excruciating pain for a length of time, having tried nearly every remedy prescribed, but without deriving any benefit at all. After taking two bottles of your valuable pills, I was quite restored to my usual state of health. Please give this publicity for the benefit of those who may thus be afflicted. I am, Sir, yours truly, HENRY ALPHEA. To the Proprietors of Berton's Camomile Pills."—*av/19/77.*

Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusive of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eight Sections, commencing at Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked A., near the Kowloon shore B., and those in the body of the Shipping or midway between each shore are marked C., in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

- Section.
1. From Green Island to the Gas Works.
2. From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works.
3. From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office.
4. From Harbour Master's Office to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.
- Section.
5. From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Peddar's Wharf.
6. From Peddar's Wharf to the Naval Yard.
7. From Naval Yard to the Pier.
8. From Pier to East Point.

Vessel's Name.	Anchor- age.	Captain.	Flag and Reg.	Tonn.	Date of Arrival.	Consignees or Agents.	Destination.	Remarks.
Steamers.								
Alaska	8 h	Howard	Amer. str.	4011	June 10	P. M. S. S. Co.	Y'ham & S. F. Caiso	Mails
Argyll	5 h	Scott	Brit. str.	1271	June 10	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	S'pore, Calcutta, &c.	To-day
Belgio	2 h	Metcalf	Brit. str.	1716	June 10	O. & S. S. Co.	Y'ham & S. F. Caiso	Mails, 19th
Cathay	2 h	Dundas	Brit. str.	1884	June 10	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Shanghai	To-morrow
Chikiang	4 h	Orr	Brit. str.	798	June 10	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	Australian Ports	To-day
Dale	2 h	Thompson	Brit. str.	645	June 10	Yuen Fat Hong	Bangkok	To-day
Douglas	5 h	Pitman	Brit. str.	864	June 10	Douglas Laprak & Co.	Coast Ports	19th, noon
Emmy	...	Blanco	Span. str.	222	June 3	Remedios & Co.	Manila	McD's Slip
Esmeralda	5 h	Theband	Brit. str.	395	June 14	A. McG. Heaton	S'pore, Calcutta, &c.	To-day
Flintshire	4 h	Thomas	Brit. str.	1243	June 10	David Sassoon, Sons & Co.	S'pore, Calcutta, &c.	To-day
Japan	5 h	Smith	Brit. str.	1865	June 10	Wm. Pustan & Co.	Europe, &c.	To-day
Java	2 h	Weber	Dut. str.	886	June 10	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Yokohama	Mails
Kaishang	5 h	Baker	Brit. str.	1614	June 10	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Shanghai	To-morrow
Malacca	5 h	Edmond	Brit. str.	1044	June 10	Siemens & Co.	London, &c.	To-day
Nankin	5 h	Brace	Brit. str.	2480	June 10	Remedios & Co.	London, &c.	To-day
Pagay	1 h	Ysanviator	Span. str.	108	June 10	Butterfield & Swire	London, &c.	To-day
Plymouth	5 h	Butler	Brit. str.	1672	June 10	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	London, &c.	To-day
State of Louisiana	4 h	Johnston	Brit. str.	1216	June 10	Douglas Laprak & Co.	London, &c.	To-day
Thales	4 h	Oles	Brit. str.	820	May 29	Douglas Laprak & Co.	London, &c.	To-day
Washi	5 h	Hunter	Brit. str.	255	June 10	Landstein & Co.	London, &c.	To-day
W. Corea de Vries	2 h	Wolner	Brit. str.	334	June 10	Hok Moh Leong	London, &c.	To-day
Sailing Vessels.								
Anadi	4 h	Hill	Brit. bge.	468	June 4	Adamson, Bell & Co.	London	Wanchai Pier
Brems	3 h	Timpe	Ger. bge.	360	June 5	Wielor & Co.	London	Jardine's Slip
Brennero	4 h	Buzzolmi	Ital. bge.	784	June 5	Carlowitz & Co.	London	Jardine's Slip
Brown Brothers	1 h	Goodell	Amer. bge.	1493	June 9	P. & O. S. N. Co.	London	Jardine's Slip
Caribou	7 h	Lindsay	Brit. bge.	699	June 5	Order	London	Jardine's Slip
Cheng Soon	2 h	Cheng Sang	Slam. soh.	200	April 30	Chinese	London	Jardine's Slip
Chinaman	2 h	McKenzie	Brit. bge.	690	May 21	Russell & Co.	London	Jardine's Slip
Daphne	7 h	Wendrup	Brit. bge.	954	June 13	Meyer & Co.	London	Jardine's Slip
Dauphine	...	Lellonnals	Fch. bge.	327	May 28	Order	London	Jardine's Slip
Diamant	4 h	Ackemann	Ger. bge.	286	June 5	Wm. Pustan & Co.	London	Jardine's Slip
Echo	4 h	Tozer	Brit. bge.	369	June 5	Wm. Pustan & Co.	London	Jardine's Slip
Fifeshire	2 h	Ness	Brit. bge.	750	May 24	Russell & Co.	London	Jardine's Slip
Fleetwing	4 h	Gusset	Amer. bge.	629	May 7	Olyphant & Co.	London	Jardine's Slip
Formosa	...	Hyland	Brit. bge.	915	May 29	Russell & Co.	London	Jardine's Slip
Friedrich Perthes	...	Kayser	Ger. bge.	480	June 4	Siemens & Co.	London	Jardine's Slip
Gryll	4 h	Roberts	Brit. bge.	1088	May 24	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	London	Jardine's Slip
Harriet N. Carlton	4 h	Harbours	Amer. bge.	872	May 29	Russell & Co.	London	Jardine's Slip
Hannah Law	4 h	Grig	Brit. bge.	1290	April 28	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	London	Jardine's Slip
Holena	3 h	Snow	Amer. bge.	603	May 4	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	London	Jardine's Slip
Hieronimus	2 h	Koch	Brit. bge.	232	June 5	Landstein & Co.	London	Jardine's Slip
Hieronimus	4 h	Biehl	Ger. bge.	425	May 24	Wielor & Co.	London	Jardine's Slip
Highlander	4 h	Hutchinson	Amer. bge.	1352	May 13	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	London	Jardine's Slip
Hongkong	...	Oom	Ger. sm. sc.	208	May 20	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	London	Jardine's Slip
Iris	4 h	Ritter	Ger. bge.	508	May 18	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	London	Jardine's Slip
J. D. Peters	2 h	Lane	Amer. bge.	1085	June 9	P. & O. S. N. Co.	London	Jardine's Slip
James Wilson	2 h	Frideaux	Brit. bge.	826	June 12	Adamson, Bell & Co.	London	Jardine's Slip
Leicester	2 h	Uddy	Brit. bge.	1809	May 24	Order	London	Jardine's Slip
Leider	3 h	Babson	Amer. bge.	896	June 6	Melchers & Co.	London	Jardine's Slip
Leider	3 h	Leve	Amer. soh.	40	Aug. 18	Insurance Co.	London	Jardine's Slip
Leider	3 h	Leve	Brit. bge.	527	June 13	Meyer & Co.	London	Jardine's Slip
Leider	3 h	Leve	Brit. bge.	598	June 4	Melchers & Co.	London	Jardine's Slip
Leider	3 h	Leve	Brit. bge.	597	June 4	Kin-tye-long	London	Jardine's Slip
Leider	3 h	Leve	Brit. bge.	598	June 4	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	London	Jardine's Slip
Leider	3 h	Leve	Brit. bge.	598	June 4	Chinese	London	Jardine's Slip
Leider	3 h	Leve	Brit. bge.	598	June 4	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	London	Jardine's Slip
Leider	3 h	Leve	Brit. bge.	598	June 4	Melchers & Co.	London	Jardine's Slip
Leider	3 h	Leve	Brit. bge.	598	June 4	Order	London	Jardine's Slip
Leider	3 h	Leve	Brit. bge.	598	June 4	Russell & Co.	London	Jardine's Slip
Leider	3 h	Leve	Brit. bge.	598	June 4	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	London	Jardine's Slip
Leider	3 h	Leve	Brit. bge.	598	June 4	Chinese	London	Jardine's Slip
Leider	3 h	Leve	Brit. bge.	598	June 4	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	London	Jardine's Slip
Leider	3 h	Leve	Brit. bge.	598	June 4	Melchers & Co.	London	Jardine's Slip
Leider	3 h	Leve	Brit. bge.	598	June 4	Order	London	Jardine's Slip
Leider	3 h	Leve	Brit. bge.	598	June 4	Russell & Co.	London	Jardine's Slip
Leider	3 h	Leve	Brit. bge.	598	June 4	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	London	Jardine's Slip
Leider	3 h	Leve	Brit. bge.	598	June 4	Chinese	London	Jardine's Slip
Leider	3 h	Leve	Brit. bge.	598	June 4	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	London	Jardine's Slip
Leider	3 h	Leve	Brit. bge.	598	June 4	Melchers & Co.	London	Jardine's Slip
Leider	3 h	Leve	Brit. bge.	598	June 4	Order	London	Jardine's Slip
Leider	3 h	Leve	Brit. bge.	598	June 4	Russell & Co.	London	Jardine's Slip
Leider	3 h	Leve	Brit. bge.	598	June 4	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	London	Jardine's Slip
Leider	3 h	Leve	Brit. bge.	598	June 4	Chinese	London	Jardine's Slip
Leider	3 h	Leve	Brit. bge.	598	June 4	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	London	Jardine's Slip
Leider	3 h	Leve	Brit. bge.	598	June 4	Melchers & Co.	London	Jardine's Slip
Leider	3 h	Leve	Brit. bge.	598	June 4	Order	London	Jardine's Slip
Leider	3 h	Leve	Brit. bge.	598	June 4	Russell & Co.	London	Jardine's Slip
Leider	3 h	Leve	Brit. bge.	598	June 4	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	London	Jardine's Slip
Leider	3 h	Leve	Brit. bge.	598	June 4	Chinese	London	Jardine's Slip
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Leider	3 h	Leve	Brit. bge.	598	June 4	Melchers & Co.	London	Jardine's Slip
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Leider	3 h	Leve	Brit. bge.	598	June 4	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	London	Jardine's Slip
Leider	3 h	Leve	Brit. bge.	598	June 4	Chinese	London	Jardine's Slip
Leider	3 h	Leve	Brit. bge.	598	June 4	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	London	Jardine's Slip
Leider	3 h	Leve	Brit. bge.	598	June 4	Melchers & Co.	London	Jardine's Slip
Leider	3 h	Leve	Brit. bge.	598	June 4	Order	London	Jardine's Slip
Leider	3 h	Leve	Brit. bge.	598	June 4	Russell & Co.	London	Jardine's Slip
Leider	3 h	Leve	Brit. bge.	598	June 4	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	London	Jardine's Slip
Leider	3 h	Leve	Brit. bge.	598	June 4	Chinese	London	Jardine's Slip
Leider	3 h	Leve	Brit. bge.	598	June 4	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	London	Jardine's Slip
Leider	3 h	Leve	Brit. bge.	598	June 4	Melchers & Co.	London	Jardine's Slip
Leider	3 h	Leve	Brit. bge.	598	June 4	Order	London	Jardine's Slip
Leider	3 h	Leve	Brit. bge.	598	June 4	Russell & Co.	London	Jardine's Slip
Leider	3 h	Leve	Brit. bge.	598	June 4	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	London	Jardine's Slip
Leider	3 h	Leve	Brit. bge.	598	June 4	Chinese	London	Jardine's Slip
Leider	3 h	Leve	Brit. bge.	598	June 4	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	London	Jardine's Slip
Leider	3 h	Leve	Brit. bge.	598	June 4	Melchers & Co.	London	Jardine's Slip
Leider	3 h	Leve	Brit. bge.	598	June 4	Order	London	Jardine's Slip
Leider	3 h	Leve	Brit. bge.	598	June 4	Russell & Co.	London	Jardine's Slip
Leider	3 h	Leve	Brit. bge.	598	June 4	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	London	Jardine's Slip
Leider	3 h	Leve	Brit. bge.	598	June 4	Chinese	London	Jardine's Slip
Leider	3 h	Leve	Brit. bge.	598	June 4	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	London	Jardine's Slip
Leider	3 h	Leve	Brit. bge.	598	June 4	Melchers & Co.	London	Jardine's Slip
Leider	3 h	Leve	Brit. bge.	598	June 4	Order	London	Jardine's Slip
Leider	3 h	Leve	Brit. bge.	598	June 4	Russell & Co.	London	Jardine's Slip
Leider	3 h	Leve	Brit. bge.	598	June 4	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	London	Jardine's Slip
Leider	3 h	Leve	Brit. bge.	598	June 4	Chinese	London	Jardine's Slip
Leider	3 h	Leve	Brit. bge.	598	June 4	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	London	Jardine's Slip
Leider	3 h	Leve	Brit. bge.	598	June 4	Melchers & Co.	London	Jardine's Slip
Leider	3 h	Leve	Brit. bge.	598	June 4	Order	London	Jardine's Slip
Leider	3 h	Leve	Brit. bge.	598	June 4	Russell & Co.	London	Jardine's Slip
Leider	3 h	Leve	Brit. bge.	598	June 4	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	London	Jardine's Slip
Leider	3 h	Leve	Brit. bge.	598	June 4	Chinese	London	Jardine's Slip
Leider	3 h	Leve	Brit. bge.	598	June 4	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	London	Jardine's Slip
Leider	3 h	Leve	Brit. bge.	598	June 4	Melchers & Co.	London	Jardine's Slip
Leider	3 h	Leve	Brit. bge.	598	June 4	Order	London	Jardine's Slip
Leider	3 h	Leve	Brit. bge.	598	June 4	Russell & Co.	London	Jardine's Slip
Leider	3 h	Leve	Brit. bge.	598	June 4	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	London	Jardine's Slip
Leider	3 h	Leve	Brit. bge.	598	June 4	Chinese	London	Jardine's Slip
Leider	3 h	Leve	Brit. bge.	598	June 4	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	London	Jardine's Slip
Leider	3 h	Leve	Brit. bge.	598	June 4	Melchers & Co.	London	Jardine's Slip
Leider	3 h	Leve	Brit. bge.	598	June 4	Order	London	Jardine's Slip
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Leider	3 h	Leve	Brit. bge.	598	June 4	Chinese	London	Jardine's Slip
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Leider	3 h	Leve	Brit. bge.	598	June 4	Order	London	J